MY BELOVED COUNTRY

Isabella Remshart Redding

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My Beloved Country

ISABELLA REMSHART REDDING

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TO THE DEAR MEMORY OF
DR. JOSEPH HENRY REDDING
1848-1914

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SCRAP BOOK

INTRODUCTION

THIS collection of historic studies is published to fulfil a promise made to our Georgia Daughters American Revolution at Marietta, April, 1912. While chairman of the Historic Program Committee for four years, the papers on Colonial and Revolutionary history were written. "Man proposes and God disposes," and the fulfillment of the promise has been delayed.

The desire to make a scrap book for our army Y. M. C. A. and include it with the studies prepared for the patriotic societies, prompted the addition of those on this era of our world's history.

A few stray articles on historic subjects, written for the literary department of our club, The Georgians, have been added.

Many of these facts have been gathered from "Ridpath's History of the United States," Woodrow Wilson's "History of the American People," Alexander Stephens' "History of the United States," "Histories of Germany," C. C. Jones' "History of Georgia," White's "Historical Collection of Georgia," White's "Statistics of Georgia," "United States and Foreign Powers," Curtis; "The Story of the Constitution," Thorpe; "Initial Studies American Letters," Beers.

The record of the War Between the States has been burned into the brain from hearing it discussed by men who made the history of that era, while every fact recorded can be verified in history.

If these papers give a clearer understanding of that era and the collection is of use in Chapter work, the writer will be richly rewarded.

Unless history records what is true, it has no permanent value; let us hand down to our children the truth, that the achievements of our countrymen, both their mistakes and their victories, may stand like sentinels to guide, to warn, to teach them to spurn what is unrighteous, and to cherish what is best in their glorious heritage, our beloved country.

How Can This War Be Justified

If we could obliterate from memory all that has happened since July 29, 1914, and feel the dawn of that day when this world was in a state of comparative peace; when the reality returned we would understand with the poet, that:

"A sorrow's crown of sorrow,
Is remembering happier things."

Except the three factions in Mexico who were then at war with each other, the people of all nations fell asleep that night in a world at rest; but ere the dawn of another day the doors of the temple of Janus sprung open, the god of war stepped forth, and from that moment this earth has trembled beneath his tread.

The United States has rejoiced and prospered for one hundred and forty years, but this prosperity was won for us, and independence secured by the sacrifice and blood of the men who fought in the War of the Revolution. Most of the men who were in that war were deeply grieved to take up arms against England, their mother country; their language and religion were the same and the ties of relationship were close and dear.

But the rulers of England were unjust; they tried to force our ancestors to pay for their wars in foreign lands; to support large armies in America, when they, the colonists themselves, had made the conquest of the French, Spanish and the Indians, and were already heavily taxed for all imports from other countries. They refused to let our people send ships made in America to trade with other countries.

Our ancestors had braved the dangers of the voyage across the great ocean in frail little vessels; they found a desolate wilderness in America, full of wild beasts and savages; these they overcame and felt after one hundred and fifty years that by right of conquest and possession they should not be made to pay a tax that would bankrupt them.

July 4th, 1776, they declared the thirteen colonies free and independent States. Then the war began which lasted seven years. Our people were almost reduced to starvation; our army was half clad and without shoes. At that time the people used coffee and tea pots and other household utensils made of pewter; these they melted to make shot for their guns. They were almost ready to give up the contest when France sent ships laden with food, clothing, men and firearms to help them fight for their independence. One hundred and forty years have passed since then and our country has grown rich and great.

God has blessed our people with wisdom and they have founded a great republic. Our government has been almost too lenient, we realize now, by allowing all classes to come and enjoy this freedom, the unworthy have taken advantage of it, and enemies and spies are among us, doing works of destruction for Germany.

All the world knew that country had turned its State of Prussia into a military camp, and when a male child was born in Germany it was at once enlisted in some regiment and trained for a soldier; but other nations believed it was to defend and protect their fatherland, not dreaming it was possible in this civilized age that any nation would undertake to conquer the whole world. For that reason England and France were not prepared for the awful conflict.

Many things, that little attention was paid to before this war, we now see was of great moment.

Several years ago the German Emperor had printed in a pamphlet these words:

> "From childhood I have been under the influence of five men, Alexander The Great, Julius Caesar, Theodoric Second, Frederick The Great and Napoleon. Each of these men dreamed a dream of world empire. THEY FAILED. I am dreaming a dream of the GERMAN WORLD EMPIRE AND MY MAILED FIST SHALL SUCCEED.
>
> "WILHELM."

In order to accomplish this he has turned all the great achievements of science into methods of destruction, and is doing as much to destroy the world with these as he is doing with his armies.

Utterly regardless of the rights of little Belgium, with whom he had no quarrel, he laid it waste to move his armies through, in order to reach France and England.

Mr. Morgentheau, our ambassador, who has returned from Turkey, learned from Austrian officials that Germany's plan was to conquer first France and England, then cross the ocean and destroy America's great coast cities, demanding from the United States an indemnity of one hundred billion dollars with which they expected to conquer the rest of the world. Early in 1917 secret service men discovered near the boundaries of Texas and Mexico the baggage of some German spies. In these were papers revealing a plot of the German government to induce Mexico to take sides with them, invade the United States and gave a promise to aid these semi-barbarians in taking from the United States, Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, and annexing these States to Mexico. These papers also revealed the fact that Count Von Bernstoff, the German ambassador, residing in Washington, and accepting the hospitality of the White House, was the medium through which this plot was being carried out, that through him the destruction of munition plants in the United States and vast supplies of food ready to be shipped abroad had already been accomplished. A number of ships of other nations, carrying Americans at different times during this war, had been sent to the bottom of the ocean. Our President

had demanded reparation, and the wily Emperor had made numberless excuses and apologies, claiming that these were the ships of enemies and Americans should not have embarked in them. Early in 1917, while these plots of Von Bernstorff were made known to our government, the Emperor of Germany declared his intentions to destroy with submarine warfare the ships of all neutral nations, and declared a war zone of immense extent around the European countries at war.

The high seas are the common property of all nations; only pirates deny this right. Millions of people subsist by a seafaring life, the products of the water are food for all mankind, and traffic over them gives employment to great numbers.

Every effort was made by our great President to keep out of the conflict with other nations, but when the knowledge that Germany had already begun warfare with the United States, that spies from that country were in our midst plotting and planning the destruction of our great republic, and the Kaiser declared to the world that he would sink our ships and did sink them, there was no recourse; war was forced upon the United States. Every man will defend his home if it is attacked by assassins; as appalling as this war is, our men will answer the clarion that calls them into the greatest conflict ever known.

Side by side with the men of the Republic of France, whose ancestors aided our country to achieve its independence, and with England, who gave Magna Charter to mankind, which is our common heritage and justified the separation of the colonies, we are united with twenty nations against the foe who has brought the "Abomination of Desolation" over this earth.

Great are the heroes who will by sacrifice and blood save the people of the world from future wars, win the victory, make our planet a safe abode for man, and prepare a highway for the triumphal march of Him for whom this world was made.

Germany

If true Christians in England and America had given as much thought to the religion of Germany for twenty years previous to this war as they have since 1914 it is doubtful if so many Englishmen and men from the States would have been sent to the universities of that country. The great work of Martin Luther, in giving the open Bible to the world four hundred years ago, has left the impression on many minds, as it did upon the writer, that Germany was largely Lutheran, that the truths the Great Reformer taught of "salvation for all men through the atonement of Christ" and "justification by faith" permeated the minds of the masses.

In 1914 the awful revelation began to dawn upon the world that these people believed they were supreme, that they had the right and power to rule the world and have been for fifty years preparing for the destruction and subjugation of all other races. Then arose the question, "Where are the followers of Luther? Where are the children of God in Germany who in other days rejoiced in the teachings and promises of the Bible?"

As in Apostolic days the faithful followers of Christ were hidden in caves or martyred for their faith, so doubtless today the bleeding heart of Germany suffers in silence.

To understand how it was possible for the Emperor and the class in power to impress the masses of the people with the belief that it was their duty and destiny to have dominion over the world, that they would be rewarded with great wealth and prominent positions in governing the conquered nations and make them willing to do the work of the devil to accomplish it, we must look deep into their history the past century.

When people of intellect yield up their consciences to the powers of evil we must learn how their souls have become hardened.

From the "History of Germany," published in 1896 by S. Baring-Gould, M. A., and Wilfred C. Lay, Ph. D., we give the following extracts:

> Page 301: "On July 8th, 1871, the Ministry of the Catholic religion in the Kingdom of Prussia was suppressed, and one ministry of religion was constituted for Catholics and Protestants."
>
> 348. "By Prussian Charter-enacting in 1850, the Established Church has been independent of the State, but not of the King; that is, it is given Synods and a Constitution, and the Sovereign sits as King over the secular State, and as Pope over the Ecclesiastical State, absolute and infallible."
>
> 352. "There is now philosophy in Germany, not religion. And the man who pretends to regard Christianity as anything more than a form of misbelief is regarded as a sinner against culture.
>
> 353. "The majority of educated men in Germany are estranged from the dogmatic teaching of the Christian creed, estranged from it to the extent of disbelieving the sincerity of many of the clergy. Only a small fraction of the nation attends divine service; of the educated, those met with in church on a Sunday are few and far between."
>
> 354. "The United Evangelical Church of Germany has, as I have already pointed out, this peculiar and exceptional feature. It is creedless. No member in it is bound to any particular belief in God or Christ. No member knows what to believe, and nobody cares."
>
> 356. "The Evangelical Church reposes as the King proclaimed, on nothing save the Scriptures. And it is precisely these Scriptures which have been everywhere undermined and blown up with dynamite."

364. "The situation is most curious. The Church is based on no forms of faith whatever, but only on Scripture, and it is precisely Scripture which the pastors of that Church are busily engaged every Sunday in exhibiting to the people to be a tissue of fable."

372. "If the Evangelical Church were a moral power, we might forgive it for being without a belief; but this it is not. It exercises but little, if any, moral influence over consciences, which are moulded by the social custom and law, and not by ethical instruction given by the Church.

"The Church was a centralizing measure. The object was to make the Church, like the post office, telegraphs and army, a department of the state, ruled by a special minister of public worship as vicar general under the sovereign."

It has been said that all that is great in the world is man, and all that is great in man is his soul; if, then, the light has been withdrawn from these people, the light of the transforming power of Christ, we see the result in the character of the men and women who have brought destruction and desolation upon the earth.

Our Country

Because we love our country every phase of its historic life is interesting. The brave men who first made settlements in North America measured up to heroic stature in that day and time.

Those who risked all that life holds dear to be independent of Kings and establish a Democracy in the new world have been a beacon light to cheer the hearts of suffering humanity in every land.

Southerners who pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor for the constitutional right to preserve local self-government, and when defeated at arms by overwhelming numbers, won a great victory in bringing order and prosperity for two races out of bankruptcy and political chaos in the South, will be extolled for that gigantic task and vindicated for the purity of their purpose.

The men of the federal army who loved their country and fought to preserve the Union of the States, go down to history honored for the triumph of that cause.

But a new era dawned for humanity when at Manila Bay the United States proclaimed to the world that they stood ready to defend Cuba from disease, greed and persecution. European nations could not understand the unselfish purpose of our people when the survivors of the Confederate and Federal armies and their sons went forth together to fight for the restoration of the pearl of the Antilles to its own people.

It seems now as if in that struggle with Spain our Lord was preparing us for a greater and higher destiny, and awakening the peoples who are now allies to a broader vision.

Suddenly it has been revealed to us that the great mission of this age is to emancipate the world from the rule of

despots; to teach that one man, the autocrat, can never, after this war, have absolute power over a nation, but that governments must be given into the hands of the "demos" —the people—whence comes the word Democracy, "A form of government in which the supreme power is vested in the people collectively or by officers appointed by them." As our President expresses it, "To destroy autocracy and make the world safe for democracy."

Words can not express the magnitude of the undertaking; the freedom of the world is in the balance, but we know that God is a righteous God and evil can not triumph.

In this momentous era He has raised up for the head of our nation a man acknowledged by all the world to be the greatest living statesman. He has enriched the United States to such an extent that the starving millions of the world look to us for bread, and out of the storehouse of our abundant wealth aid is given to twenty allied nations to fight the foe whose atrocities exceed those of all the vandals who have lived since history has been recorded. With a living trust in the God who has unfolded the miracle of the mission of the United States in the world, we await the triumph of our cause, believing that the "righteousness that exalteth a nation" will be ours when our men who have passed through the fiery ordeal, purified by trial, will make Democracy safe for mankind.

Thousands of good and gifted men in our land are giving their services without money and without price. Our nation is alive to the greatest conflict in the world's history, and has entered into service for suffering humanity in every land and a harvest of blessings for the world awaits the sacrifice.

Our President

The Bible tells us "where there is no vision the people perish;" that the vision of a world freed from the rule of tyrants has been revealed to our President no sane person could doubt, and that in the providence of God Woodrow Wilson has been called to fill the highest office in the gift of our people to lead this great republic to fulfil its destiny in the world.

By education, both of books and men, he has been prepared for the task; his fine sense of justice and sympathy for his fellow man has brought him close to the hearts of the people. Early in his first administration he pleaded with congress to build ships—a merchant marine for times of peace that could be turned into army transports in time of war. The need of ships the politicians could not see, and the measure was not supported.

He realized as soon as he became President that our defective banking laws placed the people at the mercy of Wall Street speculations; the immense crops of our country could not be moved without their aid, and greed being the sole object of the speculators the country was some times thrown into panics, business brought to a standstill and commercial depression reigned throughout the land, while the Wall Street manipulators piled up colossal fortunes.

Mr. Wilson, with his gifted Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. McAdoo, worked out the Federal Reserve Banking System that lifted our money power out of the hands of the speculators and saved the country from financial ruin.

In 1916 our army was not large enough to spare men from its fortifications to protect the Mexican border, and the navy was of little strength compared to the navies of European countries.

Without material ready for great munition plants, and few ships, it was a grave undertaking to meet the emergency for national defense on our border, but our President's work and diplomacy, and his human sympathy for the semi-barbarians of Mexico enabled the army to protect the boundaries of our country. Co-operating with his Secretaries of War and the Navy, Mr. Baker and Mr. Daniels, and using the material at their command, much was accomplished during his first administration.

His earnest plea for ships was unheeded until war with Germany became inevitable and the United States awakened to the fact that this country must become a great maritime power.

Never in any age has such a stupendous task been accomplished as in the United States since war was declared April 6, 1917.

If one could have closed their eyes in sleep in the United States in May, 1917, and awakened the following December the change would have seemed as wonderful as that wrought by Aladin's Lamp.

When, in addition to our volunteer army, it was decided to have the selective draft system, 10,000,000 of men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one responded to the call in thirty days.

In three months an army of 30,000 American soldiers under General Pershing were safely landed in England and France, and doubtless there are now on the other side of the Atlantic several hundreds of thousands, provided with hospitals, Y. M. C. A., Red Cross supplies, airships and hundreds of U-boat destroyers.

Forty cantonments with 40,000 in each, where over a million men were trained for the army in an intensive system; great numbers of aviation camps in several states where

men are being trained to fly by American and French experts. Munition plants and manufactories running day and night to supply a thousand things necessary to equip an army.

Over one hundred new ship yards have been built, the work on them going on by day and night. A large number of interned German ships were seized. Many secured from neutral nations, and over one thousand are now being hurried to completion, besides large numbers of U-boat destroyers and airships already in service.

Words can not express the magnitude of the work accomplished. It would be impossible for some mistakes not to have been made, for some incompetent officials not to have blundered in such a superhuman task.

In the summer of 1916 there arose in our country a conflict between the railroad men and their employees. A commercial war was threatened that would have bankrupted thousands and thrown millions out of employment.

Mr. Wilson's sense of justice for both sides of the controversy provided a way for the settlement of the difficulty and inspired a sense of loyalty to our country on the part of labor agitators hitherto unknown.

To call such a large number of men from the peaceful avocations of life and to give them training necessary to make soldiers could not have been accomplished but for the willing acceptance of duty on the part of our men to serve their country, and confidence inspired by a strong leader.

Patriots recognize the President's ability in the choice of his cabinet and his willingness to co-operate with all men of great achievement in the work of the world.

In the marvelous preparation of our men in the army, the care for their education, health, morals and spiritual well being, we see the master mind of the man who in a great

institution for men before he entered public life gave his mind and heart to the study of their welfare and the development of the finer qualities of manhood.

His fraternal interest in our South American republics, opening their vision to the principles upon which republics are founded, will enable the Western Hemisphere to stand together in a brotherhood of nations that will uplift humanity.

Every public utterance through his mouth or pen is listened to with grave respect, here and throughout the world.

It would be impossible for any man to measure up to such a standard, except his trust was in Divine guidance.

Throughout the land prayers are offered daily in our churches for him, and prayer leagues carry to the throne of God supplications for his protection and that the Spirit will guide him. This is doubtless the secret of his strength. January, 1918.

Jerusalem

The Bible prophecies that have been fulfilled are well known by all Christian nations; those that are unfulfilled it is impossible to understand, but we know that we are approaching the realization of the promise made by God to Abraham, that Palestine should be restored to Israel.

Eight unsuccessful crusades have been waged through the centuries to wrest Jerusalem from the control of the Moslems, but the Jews are aliens in every land and have no national life.

England has been over two years making the ninth crusade and has promised that Palestine shall once more become a Hebrew commonwealth.

December 10, 1917, General Allenby's victorious army entered Jerusalem. December 22nd he sent this message to General Pershing, commanding the American forces in France and England:

BETHLEHEM SENDS TO PERSHING'S SOLDIERS A CHRISTMAS HOPE

"To hundreds of millions of people the celebration of this Christmas will take added solemnity and joy from the fact that a Christian garrison is guarding the birthplace of Jesus Christ. That the British soldiers thus privileged have thought deeply upon the meaning of their duty and what is to come from the great struggle that has taken them to this holy place is shown by the remarkable despatch, printed below, in which they send their greetings to Pershing's men, and, through them, to all Americans."—Copyright, 1917, by The Press Publishing Co. (The N. Y. World).

"London, Dec. 22.—Gen. Allenby, Commander in Chief of the British forces in Palestine, has sent the following striking historic Christmas greeting to Gen. Pershing:

"'The British troops in Bethlehem on Christmas Eve send to their American comrades a message of greeting and of hope that through the achievement of their common purpose the law of force may yield to the force of law and peace and good will reign at length on earth.'"

COEUR DE LION

"We hope, by God's grace, to receive the Holy City of Jerusalem."—Richard Coeur de Lion, A. D. 1191.

Wake from thy slumbering, Heart of the Lion
Rise from the dream of it, centuries old.
Look ye from Ascalon eastward to Zion,
Where in the dawning our banners unfold

Over the domes of the infidel enemy
Blows the Red Cross of the Crusaders' might;
Over the Sepulchre, over Gethsemane,
Ay, over Calvary, glowing with light!

Godfrey de Bouillon speeds with the tidings,
Stirred, too, from dreams in yon Holiest Crypt,
High in his stirrups, the dust of his stridings
Staining the Crescent from Saladin stripped!

Nay, royal sire!— no mirage of hope dying,
Fruit of the Dead Sea or figment of sleep!—
Saladin's slain and his Saracens flying!
God and St. George o'er Jerusalem sweep!

—Stephen Chalmers in the N. Y. Times.

GOD SAVE--KEEP--HOLD OUR MEN

(Author's name unknown.)

God SAVE our splendid men,
Send them safe home again,
God SAVE our men.
Make them victorious
Patient and chivalrous,
They are so dear to us,
God SAVE our men.

God KEEP our own dear men,
From every stain of sin,
God KEEP our men.
When Satan would allure,
When tempted KEEP them pure,
Be their protection sure—
God KEEP our men.

God HOLD our precious men,
And love them to the end,
God HOLD our men.
Held in Thine arms so strong
To Thee they all belong,
Held safe from every wrong;
God HOLD our men.

—Exchange.

THE ROAD TO FRANCE

Thank God our liberating lance
Goes flaming on the way to France!
To France—the trail the Burkhas found!
To France—old England's rallying ground!
To France—the path the Russians strode!
To France—the Anzacs' glory road!
To France—where our Lost Legion ran
To fight and die for God and man!
To France—with every race and breed
That hates Oppression's brutal creed!

Ah, France—how could our hearts forget
The path by which came Lafayette?
How could the haze of doubt hang low
Upon the road of Rochambeau?
How was it that we missed the way
Brave Joffre leads us along today?
At last, thank God! At last we see
There is no tribal Liberty!
No beacon lighting just our shores!
No Freedom guarding but our doors!
The flame she kindled for our sires
Burns now in Europe's battle fires!
The soul that led our fathers west
Turns back to free the world's oppressed!

Allies, you have not called in vain!
We share your conflict and your pain!
"Old Glory," through new stains and rents,
Partakes of Freedom's sacraments
Into that hell his will creates
We drive the foe; his lusts, his hates!
Last come, we will be last to stay—
Till Right has had her crowning day!
Replenish, comrades, from our veins,
The blood the sword of despot drains,
And makes our eager sacrifice
Part of the freely rendered price
You pay to lift humanity—
You pay to make your brothers free!
See, with what proud hearts we advance—
To France! —Daniel M. Henderson.

This poem won the $250 prize offered this past May by the National Arts Club.

The Republic of Texas

The first missions built by the monks of Spain in that part of old Mexico, now Texas, began at San Antonio, 1692. This was called the Alamo; four miles away, near the same beautiful river, a second mission was built, and four miles beyond a third, and still another the same distance apart. These four monasteries with all the splendor of their forms and ceremonies decked with gold and precious stones of Mexico kept in touch with each other, as the music of their chimes of bells rang out on the still air, and priests from Spain gathered about them their converts, the Aztecs and Indians of Mexico, whom they taught agriculture and religion. It was my delightful privilege several years ago, in company with the dearest man in the world, to visit three of these missions. The Alamo, built in what the monks called "a new paradise, as beautiful as the garden of God," is now in the heart of San Antonio, save St. Augustine, the oldest city in North America. It has been repaired just enough to keep the outer structure strong, and is owned by the government, as are the others we visited. Two are partially in ruins, but the authorities have allowed the Roman Catholics to restore the chapels and use them. Connected with these chapels are the ruins of other buildings, and in good order are the ovens where the monks baked their bread and roasted the game that abounded in these forests. All the work on these structures was done under the superintendence of the priests, by the hands of the Aztecs and Indians; also the long underground passages connecting the missions. The control over the souls and bodies of these barbarians gave the priests opportunity to use them in treachery against the Americans. You have heard of the struggle of the Mexicans under Santa Anna to throw off the yoke of Spain, and but for the aid of Americans they could not have succeeded.

He and his aides knew this, and gave the Americans treaty rights by which they were privileged to own land, to hunt and trap the beasts of the forest. After the war of 1812 the spirit of adventure in the hearts of the men of the United States induced many to visit this new country, and when treaty rights were secured from Santa Anna in 1824 many sought homes here, taking with them love for freedom and religious liberty. Here and there arose a school house, a house or arbor for worship of the true God, where, according to the dictates of conscience, prayer and praise was offered to One too great to be confined within the walls of monasteries.

Santa Anna had thrown off the yoke of Spain, but not of the Church of Rome. Now began the priests to declare that these Americans would soon subdue his rule as they had done that of England, and bands of savages were sent to break up the camps of the Americans, to scalp and torture them. Santa Anna then, throwing aside the office of President of the Republic of Mexico, virtually became dictator by sending orders to all Americans to lay down their arms.

To have obeyed this proclamation would have abrogated the treaty they had made with him, have forfeited self-protection from wild beasts and Indians, and cut off their means of subsistence. These rights they had won in his service, and they did not agree to relinquish them. Among the Americans were brave men and great leaders, Houston, the Austins, Travis, Fannin, Crockett, Bouie and hundreds of others whose names are recorded in the pages of history. There are also the names of some Mexicans who had imbibed the love for freedom from the Americans and resolved not to return to the rule of a dictator. When the 10,000 Americans who had settled in Texas under a solemn guarantee of the constitution of 1824 heard this proclamation from Santa Anna they knew it meant a military despotism and replied to it by posting on the walls of the Alamo this notice:

"To Santa Anna: If you want our arms, take them."

From Georgia, Kentucky, Alabama, all down the Mississippi, the answer came to the settlers:

"Stand by your rifles and we will come and help you."

But before they could reach this troubled land one hundred and eighty-four Americans took from the Mexicans the Alamo and converted it into a fortress. It had been under the command of Gen. Cos, a brother-in-law of Santa Anna; he and his men had been captured and were paroled under promise never again to bear arms against the Americans. Everywhere the priests urged on the Mexicans to a war of extermination. In many of the most elegant homes of San Antonio there had been intermarriage of Americans with the nobility of Mexico. Here came the hardest conflicts of the day. Wherever they could do so the priests removed to convents gold, gems, costly vestments and many women and children. It was interesting to stand within the Alamo and have the soldier in charge explain the siege, how, when after ten days Captain Travis saw that they could hold out no longer, drew a death line, offering any man within the walls the privilege to step over it and make his escape. James Bouie, who was ill, requested his cot to be removed to the American side of the line. Only one man decided to go; an Irishman named Rose said he was not prepared to die, and escaped from an upper window, but was never heard of again.

Thermopolea had her messenger to tell the story of her siege; the Alamo had none. Her defenders were all killed and the remains conveyed outside the city and burnt. Madam Calvelaria, a Mexican nurse, alone lived to tell the story of that day. She died at the age of 92.

The defenders believed if they could hold the fortress long enough, General Houston and Colonel Fannin, a Georgian, would unite their forces and defeat Santa Anna before he could reach San Antonio. Colonel Fannin, with a force of 300 Georgians met the Mexican army of 7,500 men at

Goliad March 27th. After a hard day's fighting he learned that Santa Anna's army had been reinforced during the night and decided to surrender if he could obtain honorable terms. He offered to give up their arms if his men would be allowed to return to the United States. These terms were agreed upon, but as soon as their arms were taken the men were massacred.

Captain Travis had agreed with Houston to fire a signal gun each morning at sunrise from the Alamo; by placing his ear to the ground Houston could hear the gun over the prairies 100 miles. The morning it ceased Houston declared "the names of the defenders of the Alamo would be the morning stars of American history."

The difficulty of gathering the American troops together can be understood when we know that the women and children of the settlers had also to be transported with them; to leave them to wild beasts, Indians or be massacred by the Spaniards was impossible.

General Houston was compelled to retreat as far as San Jacinto. The success of the capture of the Alamo encouraged the Mexicans, who pursued him. The two armies met at San Jacinto April 21st, 1836. The Texans rushed to the fight with the cry, "Remember Goliad! Remember the Alamo!" More than half the Mexican army was killed, wounded and captured, Santa Anna taken prisoner and a glorious victory won. The independence of the Republic of Texas was declared and a flag bearing one large white star on a blue field was raised over the Alamo. The Mexicans declared they had seen the spirits of the men who had been slain at Goliad and the Alamo hovering over the battlefield. On the wall of the capitol at Austin is a painting 12x30 feet, representing the capture of the Mexican leader. Many of the faces are taken from portraits. General Houston is lying on a litter, unable to stand because he had been wounded in the ankle; Santa Anna stands with his hands bound, an American behind him with a rope, pleading to hang him. Sitting near Houston was Deaf Smith, an American hunter,

holding his hand to his ear trying to hear what Houston was saying. He had been of great service to the Americans as a scout and guide and the county named Deaf Smith is in his honor.

Sept. 2nd, 1836, Texas adopted a constitution and Gen. Houston was elected president of the Republic of Texas. At the same time an almost unanimous vote was cast for annexation to the United States. As a republic it was recognized by France, England and other European countries, but not by Mexico. On account of its great resources, its acquisition to the United States was important, but so bitter was the controversy in congress and so jealous were the Northern States that it would enrich the South that it was not admitted until December 29, 1845, under a Democratic administration. Then Mexico took up arms against the United States. General Scott, a Virginian, led the Americans to victory, and that army was largely composed of Southern men, as the records on monuments in Texas will prove.

ISABELLA REMSHART REDDING.

A TRIBUTE TO JOANNA TROUTMAN

Governor's Office,

Austin, Texas, February 25, 1913.

"To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In 1835, when a Georgia battalion had been raised to take part in establishing the independence of Texas, Miss Joanna Troutman, of Knoxville, Ga., designed a white silk flag, with a blue star of five points in the center on either side, on which was inscribed, "Liberty or Death," and presented the same to the Georgia battalion.

Miss Troutman was born at Crawford, Ga., February 19, 1819, and died at the home of her childhood in August, 1880, at the age of seventy-one. She was twice married; in 1837 to Colonel S. L. Pope, a distinguished lawyer and planter, and after his demise in 1875, and a few years before her death, she was married the second time to Hon. W. G. Vinson, of Fort Valley, Ga., then a member of the Georgia Legislature.

At the time she designed and made the Lone Star Flag which was presented to the Georgia battalion, and which subsequently floated over the bloody field of Goliad, she was eighteen years of age. She was a girl of remarkable grace and beauty; by nature noble and refined, and by birth she came of a wealthy and distinguished family. Her life was a benediction to those around her. Miss Troutman was a step-sister of Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, a native of Georgia, but

afterwards a Senator of the United States from Mississippi, a member of President Cleveland's cabinet and a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

On the 8th day of January, 1836, the white silk flag with a single star was unfurled at Velasco, where it floated until the Georgia battalion took up its march to meet enemies of liberty and independence. It was this flag which floated from the flagstaff at Goliad when Mexican tyrants massacred Colonel Fannin and his men."

The Massacre at Goliad

"The severe fate of Colonel Fannin's command is without parallel in the history of our State. Composed principally of men from the Southern States, their presence in the Texan ranks was due not to any promptings of self-interest or for the defense of their homes and loved ones, but to that innate opposition to tyranny and oppression that dwells in the breast of every freeman. Soldiers they were and the extreme rigour of a vengeful enemy did they suffer. Only a few escaped with their lives; yet not a single victory stands to their credit. They proved mightier in death than twice their number living.

When the slumbering Mexicans were startled at San Jacinto by the defiant cry, "Remember the Alamo! Remember Goliad!" they claim to have seen not only the advancing Texans, but also the spirits of their former victims at Bexar and Goliad.

Ward's Georgia battalion landed at Velasco about December 20, 1835. The force numbered 112 men and was later ordered to join Fannin's command at Goliad. While this force rendezvoused at Columbus, Ga., it was presented a handsome lone star flag, the work of Miss Joanna Troutmon, a charming young lady of Knoxville. The design of the flag was plain white silk with an azure star of five points, and with the inscription "Ubi liberatas habitat, ibi

nostra patria est'' on one side and ''Liberty or death'' on the other. Texas not having officially adopted a flag when the Georgians arrived, their flag became the flag of Fannin's command.

The halo of martyrdom that surrounds the memory of these brave men has enveloped their flag and its designer, Miss Troutman. She has been called the ''Betsy Ross'' of Texas. But unlike her prototype of American history, whose home has been purchased and is being cared for as the American Flag House by the Betsy Ross Memorial Association, Miss Troutman has no monument. A few pieces from Santa Anna's silver service, taken at San Jacinto, were sent her as trophies of a victory of the cause in which she had enlisted. The War Between the States left her family in impoverished circumstances, and when she died her remains were laid to rest in an unmarked grave.

During the month of February of the present year the remains of Miss Troutman were transferred from her late Georgia home to the State cemetery of Texas, and her grave is now marked with an appropriate monument.''

Our Constitution

1. When and where was the definite treaty of peace signed making the colonies free and independent?

1. At Paris, Sept. 3rd, 1783, by representatives of England, France and the United States.

2. Did the people of the American colonies, at the time of the separation from England, have any knowledge of the science of government?

2. In each colony from its origin the people were well versed in the principles of government.

3. The Declaration of Independence, written by Thomas Jefferson, was accepted in 1776. What was the next great work undertaken?

3. The Articles of Confederation.

4. What were these?

4. These articles, confirmed in 1776, were a compact between the States styled the United States of America, in which each State retained its sovereignty, freedom and independence.

5. How were they united?

5. By a firm league of friendship with each other for their common defense and general welfare.

6. Wherein did they fail in strength to form a stable government?

6. Inability to levy taxes, raise revenue or regulate commerce.

7. What was done in 1787?

7. Virginia, the leading State of the Union, proposed a call for a constitutional convention. James Madison was

the author of that resolution and largely instrumental in its work. For that reason he is called the Father of the Constitution.

8. Other States followed Virginia in this convention. What can be said of the men who were chosen by the people to frame this constitution?

8. Their fame is to this day one of the glories of American history.

Gladstone said it was the greatest State paper ever written.

9. How many years passed in the making of our government?

9. One hundred and seventy. In 1619 the first Virginia house of Burgesses assembled and the first national congress met in 1789.

10. By this constitution, what relation did each State hold to the other?

10. Each State was free, sovereign and independent. The object of the new constitution was for the separate States to enlarge the power of their congress.

11. What has been the great work of our statesmen since that constitution was ratified?

11. Its administration.

12. What section of our country has been most loyal to the constitution?

12. The South.

13. Why did the Southern States secede?

13. Because they wished to have a government where their rights, reserved by the constitution, would be respected.

14. Had the right to secede been acknowledged before the Southern States seceded?

14. Yes. Massachusetts and other States had claimed that right and threatened to secede. Texas seceded from Mexico in 1836.

15. Has that right been acknowledged by American statesmen since the War Between the States?

15. Yes. President McKinley forced Cuba to secede from Spain, and President Roosevelt induced Panama to secede from Colombia.

16. Why was Jefferson Davis never tried for treason?

16. Because the Supreme Court Judges said he had not violated the constitution and could not be convicted.

17. Why is it incorrect to say the war of 1861-1865 was a rebellion?

17. Because the Southern States were free, sovereign and independent, united in themselves; at that time they had the constitutional right to secede and there was no rebellion in these States.

18. Why is it incorrect to say it was a civil war?

18. Because a civil war must be between two parties in one State. Our country in 1861 was a republic of sovereign, independent States, not a nation of one State.

19. How is it proven that the North and not the South violated the constitution?

19. By the amendments to it passed after the War Between the States.

Causes That Led to the War Between the States

1. Where did slavery exist during the Revolutionary War?

1. In every colony in America and in every country in the world. In 1776 there were five hundred thousand negroes in the colonies; three hundred thousand were in the Northern colonies.

2. Did the Southern States encourage the importation of slaves?

2. It was bitterly opposed by Virginia and Georgia, and there was feeling against it in every Southern State.

3. What part of the country prospered most by the slave trade?

3. New England. They were great ship builders and would send their ships to the West Indies for rum and trade it on the coast of Africa for slaves.

4. Why did the South eventually become possessed of more slaves than the North?

4. The manufactories of the North required more intelligent labor, the agricultural interest of the South, together with its climate, was better suited to the negroes, and Northerners sold their slaves to Southerners.

5. What great religious teacher's influence induced Georgia to permit slavery?

5. George Whitefield. He said the negroes were in a far better condition in Georgia where he found many converted to Christianity than they were in Africa, and if they were converted in America they would Christianize Africa. In 1861 there were four hundred and eighty-eight thousand Christian negroes in the South. The statistics give Baptist 220,000, Methodist 200,000, Presbyterian 31,000, Episcopalians 7,000, and 30,000 unclassified Christians.

6. What does this record show?

6. The wonderful missionary work of Southern slave holders.

7. Did all Southerners believe in slavery?

7. Many believed in gradual emancipation. Others in colonizing them in Africa. Sometimes slaves were freed. Gen. Lee freed his before the war.

8. Were all Southerners slave holders?

8. Two-thirds of the men in the Confederate army never owned a slave. There were 318,000 slave holders, or sons of slave holders, in the Northern armies.

9. There were only thirty-three States in the Union in 1860. How did the question of slavery become involved with the Territories not yet admitted to the union?

9. The Supreme Court decided that by the constitution Southerners had a right to take slaves to these Territories and be protected in their rights. Members of the Republican party who had taken their oath under the constitution declared, in both houses of congress, that they would not accept the decision of the Supreme court.

10. The constitution of the United States required that a fugitive slave from any State should be returned to that State. Was this law enforced?

10. "Before the abolition of slavery a system of aiding runaway slaves to reach Canada was perfected in various parts of the country. From different points on the Canadian frontier to the Southern States were secret routes, along which, by night, slaves were helped to freedom by persons opposed to slavery. The whole movement was unlawful at the time and was popularly known as the 'Underground Railroad.' A slave reaching British soil instantly became free." Thirty thousand negroes had been induced to run away.

11. How had England freed her slaves?

11. By gradual emancipation.

12. What section of our country developed most rapidly in wealth?

12. The South. This was the foundation of the cause that led to the War Between the States.

13. How long were the Hebrews in bondage in Egypt?

13. Two hundred and fifteen years.

14. How long were the Africans in bondage in England and America?

14. Two hundred and fifteen years, and when the Ruler of the Universe, who marks the sparrow's fall, saw fit to release them it was done.

The Crisis

1. What great question beside slavery aroused indignation in the South?

1. "The unequal disbursement of funds in the United States treasury. The South paid into the treasury of the United States two-thirds of all the money there; yet the veterans of the Revolutionary War were paid three times the amount in pensions in the North that they were in the South; the appropriations for roads and harbors amounted to five times as much for the North as the South."

2. What other injustice was done the South?

2. "Money expended for internal improvement was ten times as much in the North. The seacoast of the South was 3,000 miles in extent and that of the North was 900. The North had twenty-three lighthouses and the South ten."

3. What other unjust measures, from time to time, did Southern statesmen have to contend with?

3. The tariff, which discriminated against the South in favor of Northern manufactories.

4. How did fanatics in the North fan the flames of hatred against the South?

4. By bitter threats against the constitution, saying it was a "league with hell and a covenant with the devil." When William Lloyd Garrison was told that the institution of slavery was defended by the Bible he exclaimed, "Better then destroy the Bible."

5. What brought about the crisis?

5. Abraham Lincoln was elected President by the Republican party and the South felt that with that party in power they could not have protection from the government.

6. What question was the final cause that led to the war?

6. The right to seeede.

7. Did Lincoln wish to abolish slavery?

7. He said that he did not, that all he asked was the union of the States, but the South believed his party would control him.

8. Did the South expect the question to be settled by war?

8. They did not. They expected to withdraw peacefully and that the majority of their countrymen would aeknowledge their constitutional right to seeede. All they elaimed was their territory, custom houses and their forts. Robert Toombs of Georgia said he would drink all the blood shed in the war.

9. Was the South prepared for war?

9. They were utterly unprepared. They had no army, navy, no treasury or ships and few manufactories. They did not know of the untold wealth lying beneath their soil with which they could have manufactured munitions of war.

10. Were Southerners unanimous in the belief of the righteousness of their cause?

10. More so than any other country has ever been in any great eontroversy.

11. When did Jefferson Davis resign his seat in the United States senate?

11. When his State, Mississippi, seceded.

12. In his inaugural address as President of the Confederate States what did he say?

12. "The impartial and enlightened verdict of mankind will vindicate the rectitude of our eonduct, and He who knows the hearts of men will judge the sincerity with which we have labored to preserve the government of our fathers in its spirit."

(Copied from "History of United States," Alexander Stephens, Page 582.)

"Springfield, Ill.,

"Dec. 22, 1860.

"Hon. A. H. Stephens:

"My Dear Sir—Your obliging answer to my short note is just received, and for which please accept my thanks. I fully appreciate the present peril the country is in, and the weight of responsibility on me. Do the people of the South really entertain fears that a Republican administration would, directly or indirectly, interfere with the slaves, or with them about their slaves? If they do, I wish to assure you, as once a friend, and still, I hope, not as an enemy, that there is no cause for such fears. The South would be in no more danger in this respect, than it was in the days of Washington. I suppose, however, this does not meet the case. You think slavery is right and ought to be extended, while we think it is wrong and ought to be restricted. That, I suppose, is the rule. It certainly is the only substantial difference between us.

"Yours very truly,

"A. LINCOLN."

The Presidential Election

1. How many candidates ran for President of the United States in 1860, and what political parties did they represent?

1. Four. The Republican candidates were: For President, Abraham Lincoln of Illinois; Vice President, Hannibal Hamlin of Maine.

A disastrous rupture of the Democratic party occurred at the nominating convention at Charleston, April, 1860.

One wing of the Democrats nominated Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois for President; Hershall V. Johnson of Geor-

gia for Vice President. Another wing of the same party nominated John C. Breckenridge of Kentucky for President; Joseph Lane of Oregon for Vice President.

2. Who did the Conservatives, known as the American Party, nominate?

2. John Bell of Tennessee for President; Edward Everett of Massachusetts for Vice President.

3. What was the population of the North and South in 1860?

3. Forty million. Thirty-one million were in the Northern States and there were, in the eleven States that seceded, 9,000,000; 4,000,000 of these were slaves.

4. What was the popular vote of these candidates?

4. Lincoln received 1,857,610, while the aggregate vote of the three other candidates was 2,804,560. Mr. Douglas carried the electoral vote of one State, but he received 1,365,976 of the popular vote for President.

5. What was the electoral vote of the thirty-three states?

5. Lincoln received 180; Breckenridge, 72; Bell and Everett, 39; Douglas and Johnson, 12.

6. How was the South affected by the result of this election?

6. The eighteen States carried by Mr. Lincoln were north of the Mason and Dixon line. The election was entirely sectional. When the result was known the people of the Southern States, without regard to past party associations, were thrown into the most intense state of excitement. Conventions were called to take action as to their future safety.

7. What question was more momentous to the South than slavery?

7. The vowed determination of the Republican Party to force social and political equality. The South had a population of 9,000,000; 4,000,000 were negroes, brought

from the jungles of Africa where, although unmolested in the possession of that rich territory for ages, they had made no achievements. They had never built a boat nor made a plow.

8. How did the majority of Southerners feel in regard to the negro at this time?

8. They felt that most Southerners had inherited them, that the agricultural interests of the South required them to till the soil. That the election of a Republican President would put an end to the united efforts of true statesmen, North and South, to legislate for the settlement of the great question on any terms.

9. What was the result of the conflict?

9. An army of 2,600,000 was raised in the North, known as the Federal Army. They had the world to draw recruits from and many thousands of emigrants from other lands were paid large bounties to join that army. The South raised 600,000 throughout the entire conflict of four years.

10. How many prisoners were captured?

10. The Federals captured 270,000 Confederates. The Confederates captured 220,000 Federals.

11. How many Confederates died in Federal prisons?

11. Twenty-six thousand four hundred and twenty-six.

12. How many Federals died in Confederate prisons?

12. Twenty-two thousand five hundred and seventy-six.

13. What was the cost of the war?

13. One million men, an enormous public debt, property loss $8,000,000, equal to three-fourths assessed value taxable property of all the States when the war began.

The Confederate States

1. What State first seceded and when?

1. South Carolina, Dec. 20, 1860, followed by Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas.

2. Where was the first capital of the Confederacy?

2. Montgomery, Alabama was chosen for the organization of the provisional government where delegates from these seven States formed a confederacy and elected Jefferson Davis of Mississippi President and Alexander Stephens of Georgia Vice President.

3. What other States seceded?

3. Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas. The capital was removed to Richmond, Virginia.

4. What followed that event?

4. A bloody war of four years between the States.

5. How can we account for the length of the war under existing conditions?

5. Southerners were nurtured with the love of their native State and faith in the constitution of the United States. Many of them were educated at West Point and Annapolis, and had served in the war with Mexico. They were fine horsemen and marksmen and stood ready for sacrifice for the great cause of maintaining local self-government on the part of the peoples of the several States.

6. How many men were in the armies of the South?

6. Six hundred thousand from start to finish. The strength of the land and the flower of its youth, and when they fell in battle there were no recruits from other countries to fill their places.

7. How many were in the Northern armies?

7. More than two and a half millions, and forty years after the war our government was paying pensions to over a million men. Many of these were emigrants from Europe, induced by large bounties to join the Federal army.

8. What did the slaves in the South do during the war?

8. Except where they were driven from peaceful homes by Northern soldiers, they remained faithful to their owners, worked in the fields to supply their masters in the Confederate armies and their families with bread.

9. What did the North hope the emancipation proclamation would do?

9. Cause insurrection in the South and end the war, but the negroes were faithful to their best friends and it was extremely rare to hear of lawlessness among them.

10. What brought the war to an end?

10. The blockade of Southern ports, exhaustion in men and provisions. General Sherman marched through Georgia and South Carolina with an army of 65,000 men. He drove the negroes from their homes and with fire and sword laid waste the country, declaring that "not a crow could find its rations in a day's journey where his army had marched." Sheridan laid waste Virginia, burning everything but the fences; these were of stone. He boasted that all he had left for the women of Virginia were "eyes to weep."

11. When Gen. Lee surrendered his army at Appomatox May 10, 1865, to Gen. Grant how did the South accept the situation?

11. With deep grief, but in good faith, knowing that our peerless Lee and our armies had done their best to succeed. Having failed, they loyally accepted the conditions and determined to work for the rehabilitation of our country.

12. Who ordered Gen. Joseph E. Johnston to surrender and when?

12. Jefferson Davis, April 26th, 1865. This marks the close of the war and the end of the Southern Confederacy.

13. How can the persecution of the South by the North for many years after the war be explained, in as much as slavery was abolished?

13. War incites the evil that is in many men and makes them feel that might is right.

Gen. Grant journeyed through the South soon after the war and advised the withdrawal of the Federal army, but years passed before all the States were relieved of military rule, and this subjected the people to many indignities.

14. What awful calamity befell the nation soon after the surrender of the Confederate army?

14. The assassination of Abraham Lincoln.

15. Was John Wilkes Booth, his assassin, a Southern man?

15. He was not, and had never been connected with their cause.

16. As the gradual and marvelous unfolding of the destiny of our great republic in 1917 dawned upon us, why has the South learned to honor Lincoln?

16. Because we realize that his prophetic eye saw into the future and knew that a great destiny awaited the United States of America; for this reason he sought to preserve the Union.

Both he and Jefferson Davis were sons of the South, born in Kentucky. Lincoln sought to preserve the Union, Davis to preserve the constitution; future generations will vindicate both for integrity of purpose.

17. What did the rule of the Republican party do for the Southern States after the war?

17. Enfranchised the negroes and sought to put them in control of the government, bankrupted the States and ruined their credit.

In 1861 Georgia was free from debt; after six years republican rule her debt was $50,000,000.

18. For what great achievement will history give honor to the survivors of the Confederate army?

18. For the ability with which they managed the difficult problem of restoring order in the South, after the chaos the political carpet-baggers from the North and the Freedman's Bureau agents had created among the negroes, and for their energy, wisdom and courage in the restoration of civic and business life.

19. Why did these defeated armies never lose their spirit?

19. Because they knew that Washington and Lee fought alike for constitutional republican liberty and felt, as Lee expressed it, that "Duty was the grandest word in the English language," and that "it would be strange indeed if human courage was not equal to human calamity."

LEE'S FAREWELL TO HIS SOLDIERS

Headquarters Army of Northern Virginia

April 10, 1865.

After four years of arduous service, marked by unsurpassed courage and fortitude, the Army of Northern Virginia has been compelled to yield to overwhelming numbers and resources. I need not tell the survivors of so many hard-fought battles, who have remained steadfast to the last, that I have consented to this result from no distrust of them; but feeling that valor and devotion could accomplish nothing that could compensate for the loss that would have attended the continuation of the contest, I have determined to avoid the useless sacrifice of those whose past services have endeared them to their countrymen.

By the terms of agreement, officers and men can return to their homes and remain there until exchanged. You will take with you the satisfaction that proceeds from the consciousness of duty faithfully performed; and I earnestly pray that a merciful God will extend to you His blessing and protection.

With an unceasing admiration of your constancy and devotion to your country, and a grateful remembrance of your kind and generous consideration of myself, I bid you an affectionate farewell.

R. E. LEE, General.

There is a true glory and a true honor; the glory of duty done, the honor of integrity of principle.—Lee.

THE KNOT OF BLUE AND GREY

(Author's name unknown.)

Upon my bosom lies
A knot of blue and grey,
You ask me why; tears fill my eyes
As low to you I say,—

I had two brothers once,
Warm-hearted, bold and gay;
They left my side—one wore the blue,
The other wore the grey.

One rode with Stonewall and his men,
And joined his fate to Lee;
The other followed Sherman's march
Triumphant to the sea.

Both fought for what they deemed the right,
And died with sword in hand;
One sleeps amid Virginia's hills,
And one in Georgia's sand.

The same sun shines upon their graves,
My love unchanged must stay;
And so upon my bosom lies
This knot of blue and grey.

Robert E. Lee

(From L. Q. C. Lamar, 1870.)

There was not in Lee or his cause one single element of revolution or rebellion. Conservative in his nature, education and association, unswerving in his loyalty to the power which was paramount to all others, the cause in defense of which he drew his sword was founded upon historic rights, constitutional law, public morality and the inviolable rights of free and sovereign States, many of whose constitutions were established and in peaceful operation while that of the United States lay unthought of in the far off years of futurity. It has been said that "General Lee's memory belongs to no particular section, that his fame is to be, not that of the Confederate chieftain, but of the great American soldier." I must confess that I do not believe that this sentiment finds any genuine response in the hearts of our people. True the war has closed; and it is high time that the evil passions which aroused it should be hushed. Would to God that the memories of its outrages and atrocities could be banished forever from the minds of men; and if the victorious North could afford to the defeated people of the South the benefits of the Union and constitution, in whose names the desolations of war were visited upon them, and permit them to enjoy in the Union, real union, concord, amity and security from oppression, the Southern people would be prompt to bury all the animosities of the war, to remember only its glories and to regard the glories won by each people as the common property of the American nation. But into this common heritage they will never consent to put the name and fame of Robert E. Lee. They will ever feel that they cannot and ought not to surrender him to America. They can not forget that after the war had closed, after the South had surrendered her arms and submitted to the con-

stitution of the United States upon the Northern interpretation of it, after slavery had been abolished and secession pronounced null and void in every Southern State, after the integrity of the Union was established and recognized in every county, town house and hovel in the desolate land, Robert E. Lee and his people were, to the day of his death, branded as rebels and proscribed as traitors to America. By far the greatest military genius on the American continent, his love for his country obliged him to withdraw from the American army and throw himself into the breach of its colossal invasion; one of the most superb gentlemen in America, he was proscribed from the high employments of American society and compelled to earn his living in the seclusion of a Southern college; possessed of the highest order or statesmanship known to America, he was deprived of the ordinary rights of American citizenship; and thus his eyes closed in death to America. Purity of heart, fervor of religion, might of intellect and splendor of genius were rendered hateful in the sight of those who arrogate to themselves exclusively the title of the American people, by the single sin of love for the South, the land of his birth. He has already taken his place in history. Not as an American, but as a Southern patriot and martyr, of whom America was not worthy. Every thought of his brain, every pulsation of his heart, every fold and fiber of his being were Southern.

Not a drop but of pure Virginia blood flowed in his veins. Virginian, Southern, Confederate, Secession, from crown to sole. He had no aspirations in common with America as America now is, or sympathy with her works as they now are, and from the day on which his venerable State seceded from the American Union there was not an hour when he would not gladly have offered up his life and all that life holds dear on the altar of Southern rights against American oppression.

It has also been said that "General Lee belongs to civilization." Aye, he belongs to civilization, but let it not be for

gotten, for such will be the record of impartial history, that it was the Southern type of civilization which produced him. And now that a sublime self immolation has fixed him on the topmost pinnacle of fame, let his immortal image look down forever upon the ages, the perfect representative of the mighty struggle, the glorious purpose and the long-sustained moral principle of the heroic race from which he sprung.

After Gen. Lee's death the act disfranchising ex-Confederates was repealed.

The following beautiful lines were written by Philip Stanhope Wormsley, of Oxford University, England, in the dedication of his translation of Homer's "Iliad" to Gen. Lee: "The most stainless of earthly commanders, and, except in fortune, the greatest."

The grand old bard that never dies,
Receive him in our English tongue;
I send thee, but with weeping eyes,
The story that he sung.

Thy Troy is fallen, thy dear land
Is marred beneath the spoiler's heel;
I can not trust my trembling hand
To write the things I feel.

Ah, realm of tombs! but let her bear
This blazon to the end of time;
No nation rose so white and fair,
None fell so pure of crime.

The widows' mourn, the orphans' wail,
Come round thee—but in truth be strong—
Eternal right, though all else fail,
Can never be made wrong.

An angel's heart, an angel's mouth,
Not Homer's, could alone for me
Hymn well the great Confederate South
Virginia first and Lee.

Savannah

Three times in the history of Georgia our grand old city of Savannah has been besieged by an invading army.

When Sherman approached the city December, 1864, with the largest army that had ever been gathered in the history of nations in modern times, and thousands of negroes that had been driven from peaceful homes massed for a breast-work before him, this poem was written by Miss Mollie Thompson, afterwards Mrs. Seaborn Wade. Her father, Col. W. T. Thompson, was editor Morning News:

SAVANNAH

Thou hast not drooped thy stately head,
Thy woes a wondrous beauty shed!
Not like a lamb to slaughter led,
But with the lion's monarch tread,
Thou comest to thy battle bed.
Savannah! Oh, Savannah!

Thine arm of flesh is girded strong;
The blue veins swell beneath thy wrong;
To thee the triple cords belong,
Of woe, and death, and shameless wrong,
And spirit vaunted long, too long!
Savannah! Oh, Savannah!

No bloodstains spot thy forehead fair!
Only the martyr's blood is there!
It gleams upon thy bosom bier,
It moves thy deep, deep, soul to prayer,
And tunes a dirge for thy sad ear.
Savannah! Oh, Savannah!

Thy clean, white hand is opened wide
For weal or woe, thou Freedom's Bride!
The sword sheath sparkles at thy side,
Thy plighted truth whate'er betide,
Thou hast but freedom for thy guide,
Savannah! Oh, Savannah!

What tho' the heavy storm cloud lowers
Still at thy feet the old oak towers!
Still fragrant are thy jassamine bowers,
And things of beauty, love and flowers,
Are smiling o'er this land of ours,
My sunny home, Savannah!

There is no film before thy sight—
Thou seest woe, and death, and night—
And blood upon thy banner bright!
But in thy full wrath's kindled might
What carest thou for woe or night?
My Rebel home, Savannah!

Come, for the crown is on thy head!
Thy woes a wondrous beauty shed!
Not like a lamb to slaughter led,
But with the lion's monarch tread,
O! come unto thy battle bed,
Savannah! Oh, Savannah!

Joel Chandler Harris

What there is in association and environment to produce manner and expression, we can plainly see, but it is more difficult to understand why a certain geographical center has produced so much genuine humor, as we find to be the product of five counties in middle Georgia. Gen. Longstreet, the author of "Georgia Scenes;" Col. Thompson, who wrote "Major Jones' Courtship;" J. J. Hooper, Francis O. Tieknor, Richard Malcolm Johnston, Harry Stillwell Edwards, Sydney Lanier, Maurice Thompson, Joel Chandler Harris and other

less known writers are from this section. Mr. Harris, whose life work we study today, was born in Eatonton, Putnam county, Georgia, December 9, 1848.

In a country store wherein was the postoffice at Eatonton, we first find a record of him. A shy, sensitive boy, it is said he watched the customers come and go, or curled up on an old sofa and read all story papers he could find—Mr. Turner, a wealthy planter, who owned an elegant home nine miles from Eatonton, in the center of an estate of 2,000 acres, surrounded by all that ante bellum days could provide for the enjoyment of life, decided to publish a weekly newspaper to be called the Countryman. This paper was to be modeled after Addison's Spectator, Goldsmith's Bee and Johnson's Rambler. My own father was a subscriber to this paper, and I well remember seeing it in my earliest childhood. It was said to be the only country newspaper in the world that had a circulation of 2,000 copies. Joel Chandler Harris was acquainted with Mr. Turner, and when he read in the first issue of the Countryman that the editor wanted a boy to learn the printer's business, he applied for the place and secured it.

Fond of reading, but not of study, full of fun and energy, his neighbors often declared that the red-headed boy needed hickory oil. A splendid outlet for all this mental and physical vigor he found at the age of twelve in this grand old plantation home. He had a strange sympathy for animals of all kinds, and a deep and tender sympathy for all humanity. He was allowed the use of Mr. Turner's horses, and with the negroes learned to hunt coons and 'possums; from them he learned those stories that have placed him with the immortals. The printing office was in a grove of oaks, full of squirrels which kept the typesetter company. From his window he watched the birds build their nests, mate, and all their cunning tricks.

It has been said "To him who holds communion with the invisible forms of nature, She speaks a varied language," how much plainer then does she speak in her visible forms.

Darkest Africa gave to her children lore that had been kept among their descendants on Georgia plantations, and through Mr. Harris has been given to the world in its truest and clearest exposition. His works, with the exception of Uncle Remus, and one or two other characters, does not delineate the rare negro trained in elegant homes that imbibed the characteristics of their masters, but deals largely with the untutored plantation negroes. Neither does Mr. Harris represent such burlesques on the race as are given on the stage. His love for truth is his noblest characteristic, and although he does not profess to be a profound scholar, he had access and leisure to search and enjoy Mr. Turner's library of 3,000 volumes. This mental training and his ability to read and portray the negro character clearly, has given him a niche in the temple of fame.

The work of the Grimm brothers made the folklore of the Teutonic race a subject of scientific study, showing that in many cases the nursery tale which delights the little child today traced back through a thousand phases has come down from primeval times. Not wide was the breach between Africa and Georgia, as the race was only in bondage in England and America 215 years and the stories from Mr. Harris' pen came fresh from the child race of humanity in its lowest stages of development, its savage condition, however, eliminated by the happy environment of a civilization so pure and peaceful that the world was not worthy of it.

In December, 1864, when Joel was 16 years old, the largest army ever collected together on the globe in modern times marched through Georgia, passing through Mr. Turner's plantation. It had been reported that this army would take another route, and its sudden appearance to Joel, who was sitting on a fence watching rabbits and squirrels, was like a bolt of lightning from a clear sky. This host of men, composed partly of the flower of the Northern States, but largely of the scum of other nations brought to the United States by promise of large bounties, made a profound impression upon the boy who watched it pass. His first writing that attracted public notice was a description of this

event, and its effect upon the negroes given with such fidelity to life, that it struck a responsive chord in the hearts of those who realized the passing of this era. Never more would exist the same relation of master and slave, the songs that floated out on the air full of pathos and humor were to undergo a change with the new order of things, and the new relations destroy the quaint philosophy of the negro race.

Soon after the war Sam Small, under the name of Old Si, made the name of the Atlanta Constitution famous with his dialect stories. Mr. Harris found employment on the same paper and as Uncle Remus the two created great interest in the preservation of the legends and traditions of the negro race, and they asked the public to add to their store. Later a larger world opened to Mr. Harris, he began to write fiction, bringing in the white race, and nowhere do we find a character truer to nature than Mrs. Feratia Bivins, who, as Uncle Mingo says, "her pa would a bin a rich man, and a owned niggers if it hadn't a bin bekase he sot his head agin stintin of his stomach.'

The dark side of slavery has been recognized and graphically depicted by him although subjected to unkind criticism, as other Southern writers have been for the same cause. Mr. Harris replies to this, "What does it matter whether I am Northern or Southern, if I am true to truth, my own true self? My idea is that truth is more important than sectionalism, and that literature that can be labeled Northern, Southern, Western or Eastern is not worth labeling at all. I like people who are what they are, and are not all the time trying to be what somebody else has been." Mr. Harris is under the medium height, broad shouldered and stout, but supple and full of energy, with chestnut hair and blue, laughing eyes. It is said he is always in a good humor, and enjoys his work, his friends and his family. At his semi-rural home in the suburbs of Atlanta he has a fine rose garden, roses are said to be his one passion, and above all things

loves the quiet restfulness of home. He will not be persuaded to lecture or read, and has said, "I would not do it for $1,000,000."

He has published more than twelve volumes "in which he has preserved traditions, photographed a civilization, perpetuated types and created one character."

Humor and sympathy are his chief qualities, and in everything he is simple and natural and in this spirit has transfixed in his works the old order of plantation life, true to what it was.

ISABELLA REMSHART REDDING.

Waycross, April, 1906.

The Concord School

The different epochs in history have been brought about by the era of social, political and religious thought underlying them. When we realize that there has been but one movement in the history of the American mind which has given to literature a group of writers having coherence enough to merit the name of a school, we naturally seek the causes that brought it into existence.

New England was settled by Englishmen who were contemporaneous with the greatest names in English literature. Jamestown was planted in 1607, nine years before Shakespeare died. John Milton left Cambridge twelve years after the landing at Plymouth. Harvard was open for students in 1636. Although many of the colonists were scholars, those stern men, with empires in their brain, had more pressing work to do than the making of books. Brought face to face with the sea, the wilderness and the Indians, "in these ends of the earth," as they called it, their most anxious concern was for the purity of the gospel in their pulpits. Surrounded by savages and wild beasts, homesickness and superstitious forebodings of the darkest kind often

took possession of them, and the vicissitudes of the colony were so great that the sun seemed to shin but dimly for them. Such is the impression left after reading the writings of Colonial days in New England.

The next short era in America was led by the men who fought for independence in field and forum, and the writings they have left with us are historical and political. Its humor, poetry and fiction being wholly local.

Then came the period of expansion. When emigration started westward, leaving but little time for literary achievement.

Although literary epochs overlap each other, pure literature was not born in this country until after the first quarter of the nineteenth century.

About this time arose in Europe and America many novel gospels in religion, sociology, science, education, medicine and hygiene. New sects were born like the Swedenborgians. Universalists, Spiritualists, Millerites, Second Adventists, Shakers, Mormons and Comcouters. Some of whom believed in trances, miracles, direct revelations from the Divine Spirit, the quick coming of Christ and the reorganization of society and the family on a different basis.

New systems of education were tried, suggested by the Swiss reformer Pestalogi and others. Then arose homeopathy, hidropathy, mesmerism, phrenology and kindred delusions, each having numerous followers. This was considered the greatest humanitarian movement of New England. It began with Channing, who, coming out of the Orthodox Church, became the leader in the Unitarian movement, ran through the phase of transcendentalism, produced the Concord School, with Ralph Waldo Emerson, its prophet, and Concord its Mecca.

Emerson, who had descended from eight generations of Puritan clergymen, became a Unitarian and resigned the pastorate of Second Church of Boston because he could not conscientiously administer the sacrament of the communions which he regarded as a mere act of commemoration in the

sense in which it was understood by his parishoners. For transcendentalism was the rejection of authority and the appeal to the private consciousness as the sole standard of truth and right.

This reasoning seemed strange indeed for one who declared that we are in direct communication with the Over Soul or Infinite Spirit; also that "nothing is left that can be called to Christianity, if its miraculous character be denied."

Emerson's point of view, though familiar to students of philosophy, is strange to the popular understanding.

Though not claiming to be altogether transcendentalists, Alcott, Margaret Fuller, Thoreau, Hawthorne, Lowell, Whittier and Holmes, with many younger writers, struck their roots deep into its soil and communities were established where everything was to be common but common sense. About the year 1840 there were in America about thirty of these Phalansteries, the best known of these being the Brook-farm Community at West Roeksbury, Mass.

To the eyes of conservative people the dangerous and ludicrous side was uppermost and some of these theories were ridiculed by the reformers themselves.

The Blithdale Romance has for its background an idealized picture of the community life, and Zenobia was possibly a picture of Miss Fuller.

Numbers abjured animal food as injurious, not only to health, but to a finer spirituality. Not a few refused to vote or pay taxes, and societies were established where a com munity of goods should take the place of selfish competition.

Drawn by Emerson's magnificent spirit, Amos Bronson Alcott went to Concord to live. He had taught school in Boston and Connecticut, where, for example, he compelled his scholars to flog him instead of taking the flogging themselves, and the experiment was successful until he admitted negro children to his school.

When Henry David Thoreau graduated from Harvard he became a private tutor to a family on Staten Island, but having gone to Concord for a job of land surveying he too was drawn into this mystic philosophy, and built with his own hands on the banks of Walden Pond, near Concord, a small cabin, where he lived in seclusion two years. His expenses were nine cents a day. He wrote a characteristic book of this experiment where he undertook

"To live all alone,
Close to the bone,
Where life is sweet,—
Constantly eat."

Sarah Margaret Fuller, the most intellectual woman of her time in America, was also of this school, and an ardent seeker after the True, the Beautiful and the Good. She threw herself into many causes, such as temperance and higher education for women. Her brilliant conversation classes in Boston attracted many minds of her own sex; subsequently, as literary editor of the New York Tribune, she wrote with great ability. In 1846 she went abroad, and at Rome took part in the revolutionary movement of Mazzini, having charge of a hospital during the siege of the city by the French.

In 1847 she married an impecunious Italian nobleman, Marquis Ossoli. In 1850 the ship on which she was returning to America with her husband and child was wrecked on Fire Island beach and all three were lost.

While many were drawn to Concord by the influence of Emerson and kindred spirits, the Seer would not be brought into a controversy, said he could not argue.

"The ferment of transcendentalism has long subsided and much of what was once seething has gone off in vapor, but some very solid matter has been precipitated. Some crystals of poetry, translucent, symmetrical, enduring, remain. Although the practical outcome was disappointing, and to the conservative mind that could not understand the utterances

of these reformers the external history of the agitation is a record of failed experiments, spurious sciences and the sects dwindled away or have been absorbed by some form of orthodoxy."

Although the dangerous and ludicrous side of transcendentalism is uppermost, its moral earnestness, its spirituality and tenderness for the individual conscience shows that underlying it was the purity and depth of the old Puritan spirit. "Its literature was like the stars in a winter night, it was almost too spiritual to hit the sense of mortal sight." It was at least indiginous an American literature, true to the spirit of New England.

"The tough Puritan stock had at last put forth a blossom which compared with the warm robust growth of English soil, even as the delicate wind flower of the Northern spring compared with the cowslips and daisies of old England."

While the men who made Concord famous are alseep in Sleepy Hollow, their memory prevails to draw seekers after truth to reason high of God, Freedom and Immortality.

ISABELLA REMSHART REDDING.

Colonial and Revolutionary Days

Colonial and Revolutionary Days

A COLLECTION OF PROGRAMS

THE VOYAGE OF COLUMBUS

(Prepared by Mrs. J. H. Redding, Chairman Historic Program Committee, Georgia Daughters American Revolution.)

1. The golden days of October remind us that 424 years ago this month, that vast portion of the earth's surface known as the United States was entirely unknown to the other parts of the world.

What nation claims that explorations had been made on this continent A. D. 1000?

2. If such explorations had been made all traces of them had perished, and to whom belongs the glory of discovering the Western Hemisphere?

3. Where did Columbus land, how was he dressed, and in whose name did he take possession of the country?

4. By what right do nations acquire territory?

5. Christopher Columbus married Felipe Monis de Pelestrello, daughter of an Italian gentleman who had acquired fame as a navigator, and in this way Columbus came in possession of papers which increased and intensified his strong passion for nautical life and adventure. Why did he not receive aid from his own country for his explorations?

6. To discover a new continent was no part of his enterprise, but for what reason was he so anxious to discover a western route to India?

7. Observations of the earth's shadow on the moon during eclipses, and other considerations made him believe the world was round.

Driftwood from the west sometimes floated on the coast of Madeira, also dead bodies of two men of unknown race. What conclusion did Columbus draw from these facts?

8. Why did he call the aborigines Indians?

9. What event of his voyage made him change his course from northwest to southwest?

10. Had he landed on what is now known as Virginia, and claimed by right of discovery North America for Spain, what effect would it have had on the world's history?

11. The claim of Great Britain to establish colonies in North America to the exclusion of others was founded by right of priority of discovery, which by general consent of nations is regarded as good and valid. What was the name of the man in the employ of Great Britain who reached North America fourteen months before Columbus landed on the mainland of South America?

12. Of what country was he a native?

13. Amerigo Vespucci, or Americus Vespucis, a Florentine scholar and navigator, soon after Columbus' wonderful discoveries set out on a new voyage of explorations, he made more extensive discoveries and landed on the coast of South America 1497, several months before Christopher Columbus. He published an account of his discoveries, his delineation of the coasts, inlets and islands so exact in detail, and his descriptions so charmingly written they were published in several languages of Europe and used by subsequent navigators.

Does the world owe greater gratitude to Columbus or to Vespuccis?

14. Would the native inhabitants of any country have yielded their country to another race with less cruelty than did the Indians of North America?

Answers

1. The navigators claim that Lief, son of Eric of Norway, fitted out a ship A. D. 1000, visited his father in Greenland, and proceeded southward and discovered what is now New Foundland, and advanced as far south in his explorations as the coast of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

2. ?

3. One of the Bahamas, called by the natives Gu-anahani or Cat Island, to which Columbus gave the name of San Salvador. The landing took place on the morning of October 12, 1492, was accompanied with every demonstration of gratitude and joy. Columbus, richly dressed in a scarlet uniform, and bearing the royal standard of Spain, was the first to press his foot upon the new earth, of which he took possession for and in the name of Ferdinand and Isabella, sovereigns of Aragon and Castile. Then kneeling he kissed the earth and gave thanks to God for His goodness. In the meantime the natives stood around filled with amazement and awe at the formidable appearance of these strange and wonderful men, whom they supposed to have descended from the sun.

4. By right of discovery, conquest and purchase.

5. Columbus failed of aid and of sympathy in his own country not because the Italians were less enlightened and progressive, but because of the isolated hostile state of the political powers in the Italian peninsula.

6. Because India had been and was a storehouse of wealth for the world.

7. That he would find by sailing west land beyond the western sea.

8. Because he believed he had found a part of India hitherto unknown.

9. Flocks of strange birds were observed flying from that direction.

10. The country would have been lost to Anglo Saxon civilization and religious liberty.

11. John Cabot in the service of Henry VII, King of England, accompanied by his son, Sebastian.

12. Venice, Italy.

13. ?

14. ?

October, 1916.

The Discovery of the Continent

1. After America was named the idea that it was a separate part of the globe was not generally accepted. Some thought it was a great island or southern continent like Australia, but the majority believed with Columbus?

What was his belief?

2. By whom was the real character of America first found out, and who sailed through the straits that bear his name?

3. When eyes of men were opened to the truth and they saw that America instead of being a part of the old world was a new continent, was the discovery hailed with delight?

4. There had been great scarcity of gold in the old world, kings had robbed Jews and hired pretended chemists to turn lead into gold.

From what part of America was gold first obtained, and how was it used?

5. When riches began to pour into the old world from America, what effect did it have upon the age?

6. Spain claimed by right of discovery and conquest South America, Mexico, Florida and the larger islands.

Who discovered Florida and what did he seek to find of greater value than gold?

7. He obtained a royal charter from Spain to search for that land of promise, and when found to hold it as governor for life.

When did he reach the mainland of North America and did he discover the fountain?

8. Why did he name it Florida?

9. To whom did the Pope give America?

10. What did Francis I of France say when he heard this, and what did he do?

11. What American poet has made that region dear to our hearts, and who was the heroine of whom he wrote?

12. What other colony did the French plant and what city did they build?

13. With the French settlement in the north and the Spaniards in possession of Florida, England claimed the vast domain lying between, but it was nearly 80 years before she planted her colonies in America. What name was given to the whole of England's possession in North America?

14. For whom named?

Answers

1. That it was an immense peninsula projecting from southeastern Asia.

2. By Ferdinand Magellan, who determined to find a route to India, sailed to the southeast through these straits into the great ocean he named Pacific. Coasting up north he ended by going across the newly discovered ocean of the west, one ship going entirely around the globe.

3. Not at all. Europe was bent on finding a route to India, the region of gold, precious stones, spices and finely woven cloth, and there stood America barring all progress.

4. From South America and Mexico. Armies were equipped, palaces built and public improvements made.

5. A new impulse was given to the world, and a sudden and immense increase in geographical knowledge.

6. Ponce de Leon. The fountain of youth. He had been told by the Indians while cruising among the islands that there was such a fountain in the land of Bimini.

7. Easter Sunday, 1513.

No waters were there to restore him to youth.

Within a mile of St. Augustine, there is a spring said to have been curbed and used by de Leon and so recorded by the Spaniards.

8. Because it was the land of flowers. He probably found in bloom oranges, lemons, honeysuckle, yellow jassamine and other flowers that do not grow north of the Altamaha river in Georgia.

9. He divided it between Spain and Portugal.

10. He said, "Show me that clause in Father Adam's will which divides the earth between the Spanish and Portugese and excludes France?"

He sent expeditions that made settlements on the St. Lawrence at Montreal and Quebec, New Foundland and Arcadia, now Nova Scotia.

11. Longfellow. Evangeline.

12. Louisiana and New Orleans.

13. Virginia.

14. Elizabeth, the virgin queen.

De Soto's Arrival in Georgia

1. What nations once claimed the territory now known as Georgia, and by what names has it been known?

2. Raleigh's charter was granted in 1584 which gave to the South the first page in Anglo-Saxon history, but forty-four years previous, in 1540, the soil of Georgia was invaded by Spain. Who was the leader and what did he expect to accomplish?

3. How was he received on his return to Spain?

4. What request did he make of the emperor?

5. Was this granted?

6. There was great excitement in Spain over the conquest of Mexico and Peru, and it was expected that greater grandeur would be found in the interior of Florida. What promise was made to the explorers?

7. Five large ships, two caravels and two pinances were provided. From what classes did the volunteers enlist?

8. With what were they provided?

9. Nearly a year was passed in Cuba before De Soto proceeded to Florida. Where did he land?

10. When did they reach Georgia?

11. How were they received by the Georgia Indians?

12. What return did the Spaniards make?

13. What does a Spanish historian of that era say of De Soto?

14. What did John Ribault say of these Indians?

15. What else have we learned of the Indians of Georgia from Spanish, French and English historians?

16. In what did they excel?

17. In what respect were they distinguished among the Indian tribes?

18. What do historians tell us of their characteristics?

19. What did these tribes claim as their origin?

20. What course did De Soto take in his journey through Georgia?

21. Where did they probably first stop?

22. Failing to find silver, how did they proceed?

23. Where did they go after this in the search for gold?

24. These first Europeans who traversed the soil of Georgia then passed into Alabama. What is recorded of their journey westward?

25. With what great river is De Soto's name linked?

26. What did he demand of the Indian tribes in that region and what did he claim?

27. What did the chief of the tribes reply to this demand?

28. When De Soto made this journey through Georgia in 1540 what was the territory called?

29. When the Lords, Proprietors of Carolina in 1717 granted the territory lying between the Savannah and Altamaha rivers, extending indefinitely westward, what was it named?

30. Sir Robert Montgomery had dreams of making this region more wonderful and ideal than the Grand Model proposed. What was the cause of his failure?

31. How did Sir Robert describe this portion of primeval Georgia?

Answers

1. England first gave the name of Virginia to all her possessions in North America, which included what is now Georgia. Under the charter given to the Lords Proprietors it was included in Carolina. In 1717 the Lords Proprietors granted to Sir Robert Montgomery that portion of their territory lying between the Savannah and Altamaha rivers, and it was known as the Margravate of Azilia. Spain also claimed it as her territory and it was known to the Spaniards as Florida.

2. Hernando De Soto, who was born 1500. He took part in all the Spanish exploits in Central America, was with Pizarro and shared in the conquest of Peru.

3. The romantic conqueror was welcomed with universal applause. He was appareled like a mediaeval prince and enriched with the spoils of an empire.

4. A commission as governor of the entire Spanish province in North America, and also the governorship of Cuba.

5. It was on condition that he would proceed in person to the Land of Flowers within one year after landing in Cuba, explore it and conquer the natives. To this end he should have a fleet and a colony.

6. That the spoils of gold, gems and pearls should be divided between the conquering bands and the royal treasury.

7. All classes of Spanish society nobles, peasants, adventurers and colonists, the soldiers were the flower of Spanish chivalry. Even a few women were included with the 950 who sailed for America 1539.

8. An abundant equipment and supplies; 300 swine, 330 horses, mechanics, tools and implements of husbandry, shackles for their captives and bloodhounds to run them down.

9. On the sands of Tampa bay, May 18, 1539.

10. Early in the spring of 1540.

11. With great hospitality the natives gave them maize and wild game.

12. Every form of cruelty and humiliation. Supplies were ruthlessly appropriated. Women misused and driven from their habitations. Sepulchres ransacked in their greedy search for pearls and treasures.

13. That "the governor was very fond of the sport of killing Indians."

14. That they were "lovingly entertained by the natives and that the country was the fairest, fruitfullest and pleasantest of all the world."

15. That they were the noblest tribes of the red race. Their wants supplied from the forests and waters, with a warm and generous soil they were relieved from the great struggles for subsistance. That they lived in houses made of trees and lined with bark and deer skins, wore clothing and shoes. Cultivated maize, beans, pumpkins, melons and fruit; they were expert in hunting and fishing, skilled in the use of the bow and arrow, club and harpoon. .

16. The manufacture of boats from single trees, bowls, fishing lines and nets from the bark of trees, mats and bas-

kets. Articles of dress made from grass, deer, buffalo and bear skins carefully dyed grey, brown, vermillion and yellow woolen shawls and adorned with feathers.

17. They were expert artificers and arrow makers, traces of their workshops have been found in the knolls in depths of swamps and on the sea islands, and they would perform long journeys, probably as far as Lake Superior to exchange their implements for other commodities.

18. They were fond of music and dancing; were well proportioned and of good countenance. Cheerful and tenacious of the rights of other men, generous and never known to exterminate a tribe.

19. Some asserted that in the beginning they issued in great numbers from a cave near the Alabama river, others boasted that their ancestors had fallen from the sky, but every known Indian tribe has a knowledge of the deluge.

20. The general trend of the march was northeast across the Ocklockonee river. Along this route they were welcomed by the Indians; one chief gave them deer skins, maize and 200 wild turkeys.

21. On Savannah river, 25 miles below Augusta, in a mulberry shaded Indian town, to search for silver; has ever since been known as Silver Bluff.

22. Upward along the Savannah river, on through Nacoochee valley and Yonah is the mountain probably spoken of in their record of this journey, near which they rested two days to refresh men and horses.

23. To the Indian town of Chiacha, now the city of Rome, where they spent a month. It is also recorded that evidence of Spanish fortifications were found on Stone Mountain.

24. They destroyed a whole Indian town of the brave Alibamons.

25. The Mississippi, because he was the first white man who discovered it.

26. He claimed to be of divine origin, and demanded tribute and servitude.

27. Dry up the river and we will believe you. But his golden dreams vanished and he was entombed in the Father of Waters.

28. Florida.

29. The Margravate of Azilia.

30. The time limit for settlement was three years, failing to secure immigration, it became void.

31. He has described it as "the most amiable country of the universe; that nature has not blessed the world with any tract that can be preferable to it; that Paradise with all her virgin beauty may be modestly supposed at most, but equal to its excellencies.

It lies in the same latitude with Palestine herself that promised Canaan, which was pointed out by God's own choice, to bless the labors of a favorite people."

John Ribault's Visit to Georgia in 1562

Many years before France's struggle with Spain for supremacy in North America Capt. John Ribault, viceroy for the King of France, under orders from Admiral Coligany was sent to America to plant a Protestant colony. He probably landed where the town of Saint Marys, Georgia is now located, as the tabby foundations of forts and houses along the river of the same name clearly proves. This river is the dividing line between Georgia and Florida and has a tragic interest in addition to its historic importance. He named the rivers of our State and wrote a beautiful description of the country.

De Soto marched through Georgia in 1540. John Ribault came in 1562. He was born in Dieppe, France in 1520, was a Protestant and willingly agreed to bring to North America

the Gospel of Christ's atonement for all men. He explored the St. John's river in Florida, thence sailed northward and established twenty-six colonists in a blockhouse called Fort Charles on Port Royal harbor. Ribault returned to France, but owing to the distracted state of affairs in that country no aid was sent to the colonies, and after enduring great suffering they abandoned the fort.

In 1564 he was commissioned governor of a contemplated colony in Florida. He sent Rene de Laudonniere, who built Fort Carolin on the St. Johns river. History tells us that when Don Pedro Menendez De Aviles Adelantado arrived in Florida he came to establish the Roman Catholic faith and devoted himself to fortifying St. Augustine to defend himself from a French fleet commanded by Capt. Ribault should another attempt be made to land a French colony in Florida.

In May, 1565, Ribault sailed for Florida with seven vessels and 300 men. His ships were wrecked in a hurricane and his men wandered on the coast. They only learned from the Indians that Fort Carolin had been attacked by Menandez in September, the fort was taken and its garrison massacred. The cruelty and treachery of the Spaniards to Ribault's men is too harrowing to record. They were required to renounce their faith or suffer death. This they refused to do, saying probably they had not more than twenty years to live and life was not worth that sacrifice. Eight of these men declared that they were Roman Catholics, these were released. Two hundred were butchered, not as Frenchmen, but as heretics.

"They were heroes without the laurel,
And conquerors without the triumph."

ISABELLA R. REDDING.

South Georgia

Sixty-seven years before the English colony landed at Jamestown in 1607, and eighty years before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth in 1620, the Spanish and French people began to make history in what is now South Georgia.

In 1539 Hernando De Soto landed on the sands of Tampa bay. He reached Georgia May, 1540, crossed the Ocklockonee river and traversed the State to Silver Bluff just below Augusta, with the chivalry of Spain mounted and equipped to plant the banner of their native land in America. He hoped to rival Pizarro and find another Peru to enrich Spain with gold and precious stones. Their advent in this territory filled the aborigines with surprise, but they gave them a cordial welcome and showered them with hospitality, sending two hundred cooked turkeys with a bountiful supply of other kinds of food. It is painful to read the record of the cruelty of De Soto and his men to these people, the noblest tribes of the red race, who wore clothing, decorated their wigwams, venerated the aged and the graves of their dead, and were never known to exterminate a tribe. Of De Soto it was written by one of his men to the homeland that "The Captain was fond of the sport of killing Indians."

In 1562, before the Hugenots planted their colony in South Carolina, John Ribault traversed the coast of Georgia observed its harbors and named its rivers.

He said of this land, "It is a fayre coast, stretchyng of a great length, covered with an infinite number of high and fayre trees." The waters "were boyling and roaring through the multitude of all kind of fish." The inhabitants were "of a goodly statue, mightie and as well shapen and proportioned of body as any people in ye world; very gen-

tle, courteous and of a good nature." Lovingly entertained were these strangers by the natives, and they were, in the delightful springtime, charmed with all they beheld. As they entered and viewed the country they pronounced it "the fairest, fruitfullest and pleasantest of all the world, abounding in honey, venison, wild foule, forests woods of all sorts, palm trees, cypresse and cedars, Bayes ye highest and greatest, with also the fayrest vines in all the world, with grapes according, which without natural art and without man's helpe or trimming will grow to tops of okes and other trees that be of a wonderful greatnesse and height. And the sight of faire meadows is a pleasure not able to be expressed with tongue; full of Hernes, Curlues, Bitterns, Mallards, Egrepths, Woodcocks and all other kinds of small birds: with harts, hindes, buckes, wild swine and all other kinds of wilde beastes, as we perceived well, both by their footing there, and also afterwardes in other places by their crie and roaring in the night."

"Also there be Conies and Hares, Silkworms in merualious number, a great deal fairer and better than be our silkworms. To be short, it is a thing unspeakable to consider the things that be seene there, and shall be found more and more in this incomparable land, which never yet was broken with plow yrons, bringeth forth all things according to its first nature where with the eternal God indued it."

Thus reads "The True and Last Discourse made by Capt. John Ribault in the yeere 1562."

Enraptured with the delights of temperature, woods, sky, and waters and anxious to transfer to this new domain names consecrated by pleasant associations at home, Captain Ribault called our St. Mary's river the Seine, the St. Illa the Somme, the Altamaha the Loire, the Newport the Charante, the Great Ogeechee the Garonne, and the Savannah the Gironde.

"Two years afterwards when Rene de Laudonniere visited Ribault's fort he found it deserted. The stone pillar inscribed with the arms of France, which he had erected to mark the furthest confines of Charles IX.'s dominion in the Land of Flowers was garlanded with wreaths. Offerings of maize and fruits lay at its base, and the natives, regarding the structure with awe and veneration, had elevated it into the dignity of a god."

Though no permanent settlement had been effected by these people at points between the Savannah and St. Marys rivers, there are signs of tabby foundations proving that forts were builded on the Georgia coast long before the advent of Oglethorpe.

The history of the Indians of Georgia from the time of Ribault's visit is full of interest. Their life and legends would fill pages of a large volume, but this land a beneficent father had prepared for the tramp of the coming host of another race.

In the world's great drama the hour had come and a crisis was imminent; James Oglethorpe, being prepared by character and experience, became the man of the hour. In 1742 he, with his faithful followers, expelled forever from this continent the Spaniard, who had claimed it for more than two hundred years by discovery and conquest. Not all conquests are won by the arbitrament of arms, but there have been three mighty struggles in the world's history that forever settled the destiny of nations.

When Alexander the Great met the Persians at the battle of Arabela he forever settled the destiny of Europe in that mighty struggle; this ancient empire that once menaced all the kingdoms of the earth, was forever crushed in that victory, 331 years B. C. Greek power took root and the language and civilization of Greece was planted from the shores of the Agean to the banks of the Indus, from the Caspian to the Nile.

Anno Domini 732 Chas. Martel, at the battle of Tours, rescued Britain and Gaul from the civil and religious yoke of the Koran. This victory over the Saracens gave a decisive check to Arab conquest in Western Europe, rescued Christianity from Islam and preserved the germs of modern civilization.

In July, 1742, our peerless Oglethorpe met the Spaniards at the battle of Bloody Marsh. Spain never rallied from this defeat and North America was won for Anglo-Saxon civilization and religious liberty.

Fully as great in its influence over the destiny of men was the battle of Bloody Marsh, as the battles of Arbela or Tours had been.

This glance backward at the history of South Georgia for 234 years before the American Revolution, when gigantic oaks and magnolias, cedars and myrtles covered the spots where now the spires of churches and the busy marks of trade are found, bears a deeper interest when we realize that it was in our own loved Georgia.

Although the last of the thirteen original States to join the Confederation of the United States, it was the first whose sands were pressed by the feet of the historic races of men.

ISABELLA RÉMSHART REDDING.

Sir Walter Raleigh's Expedition

1. The most romantic events of colonial history were connected with the colonization of the Carolinas, which included what is now the State of Georgia. Why has this section of our country been overlooked and disregraded?

2. The coast of what is now known as North and South Carolina was first explored by the French in 1563. For whom was it named?

3. Two small colonies of French Protestants landed on the shores of Carolina in 1563 and 1564. What became of them?

4. A charter was given to an Englishman in 1584 who made the first settlement within the present limits of the United States. To whom was this charter given and where did this colony land?

5. The natives received them kindly and two Indians consented to accompany the explorers back to England. What were the names of these Indians?

6. What effect did this visit to England have upon them?

7. Was the second expedition sent out by Raleigh successful?

8. Soon after Sir Richard Granville, a relative of Sir Walter Raleigh, arrived with a new supply of provisions, finding the place deserted, what did he do?

9. Unwilling to give up the enterprise, Raleigh sent the fourth expedition under John White in 1587, with 117 men, women and children. Did they find the fifteen men left two years previous?

10. What two events happened in this colony that gives our Southland the earliest page in the history of the Anglo-Saxon race in America?

11. How long did White remain on Roanoke Island?

12. What did he find on his return?

13. Did White make a search for the colonists?

14. What became of this colony?

15. What products of our soil did Raleigh's colony introduce into England?

16. Although these efforts to form permanent settlements in North America failed and our continent still remained a vast wilderness, what good was accomplished?

17. Why should the memory of Sir Walter Raleigh be cherished by Carolineans and Georgians?

18. For what other reason should we feel an interest in this man?

Answers

1. Because it has produced few historians.

2. Charles IX (Carolus) King of France.

3. The first landed at Port Royal; no reinforcements being sent they returned to France. The second settled on the coast of Florida.

4. To Sir Walter Raleigh. At Roanoke Island.

5. Wanchese and Manteo.

6. Manteo, whose home was at Croaton, remained a firm friend of the Whites. Wanchese became embittered by his voyage.

7. While these colonists were on an exploring expedition the Carolinas, a formidable tribe, turned upon them. They discovered that a conspiracy was formed by the tribes

to destroy the colony. At a critical moment Sir Francis Drake arrived, and Gov. Lane persuaded him to take the entire colony back to England.

8. He left fifteen men to hold and protect the post.

9. They had disappeared. No memorial of them save one human skeleton.

10. The birth of Virginia Dare, the first born of American colonists. Manteo, the old Indian chief, was baptized into the English Church 1587.

These events occurred twenty years before the settlement at Jamestown and thirty-three years before the Puritans landed at Plymouth.

11. Six weeks. He returned to England to procure provisions. Although Raleigh furnished him two ships, he did not return for three years.

12. That the colony had disappeared. On a tree, deeply cut, was the word "Croatan."

13. He did not. Although Croatan was only fifty miles from Roanoke and the home of their Indian friend Manteo.

14. Some believe they were carried to Croatan and mingled with the tribes, others believe they were murdered and the tree marked to lead White into a similar fate.

15. Tobacco and potatoes.

16. The "Atlantic was cleared of its terrifying mystery," and both the northern and southern routes across it became familiar to seafarers.

17. Because he called the attention of the world to our Southland, and said, "it was the fairest region of the earth." He spent at least a million dollars of his own fortune on these expeditions, and it is said he made the chart used by Oglethorpe in ascending the Savannah river.

18. Because each returning April reminds us that "there are heroes without the laurel, and conquerors without the triumph."

VICTIS

I sing the hymn of the conquered, who fell in the battle of life,
The hymn of the wounded, the beaten, who died overwhelmed in the strife;
Not the jubilant song of the victors, for whom the resounding acclaim
Of nations was lifted in chorus, whose brows wore the chaplet of fame;
But the hymn of the low and the humble, the weary, the broken in heart,
Who strove and who failed, acting bravely, a silent and desperate part;
Whose youth bore no flower on its branches, whose hopes burned in ashes away,
From whose hands slipped the prize they had grasped at, who stood at the dying today.
With the wreck of their life all around them, unpitied, unheeded, alone,
With death swooping down o'er their failure, and all but their faith overcome,
While the voice of the world shouts its chorus—its pean for those who have won;
While the trumpet is sounding triumphant and high to the breeze and the sun
Glad banners are waving, hands clapping and hurrying feet
Thronging after the laurel-crowned victors, I stand on the field of defeat
In the shadow with those who are fallen and wounded and dying, and there
Chant a requiem low; place my hand on their pain-knotted brows, breathe a prayer,
Hold the hand that is helpless and whisper, "They only the victory win
Who have fought the good fight and have vanquished the demon that tempts us within,
Who have held to their faith unseduced by the prize that the world holds on high,
Who have dared for a high cause to suffer, resist, fight—if need be, to die."
Speak, history! Who are life's victors? Unroll thy long annals and say,
Are they those whom the world called the victors, who won the success of a day?
The martyrs or Nero? The Spartans who fell at Thermopylae's tryst,
Or the Persians and Xexres? His judges or Socrates? Pilate or Christ?

—W. W. Story, Northwestern Christian Advocate.

The Division of Virginia. Dutch and English Colonies

Questions

1. Sir Martin Frobisher was the first Englishman who made the attempt to establish a colony in North America. He sought to find a northwest passage to India through Labrador. Among curiosities carried back to England were black stones that were examined in London and said to contain gold. What story was circulated about this voyage?

2. An expedition was formed and 100 men went out to work the mines. Who contributed to this enterprise and was it successful?

3. Three successful attempts were made to colonize America by Sir Humphrey Gilbert and his half-brother, Sir Walter Raleigh. What effect did these voyages have on the old world?

4. Where was the first English colony firmly established in America?

5. Who divided Virginia?

6. What of the region between the Potomac and the Hudson?

7. Who sent out the first expedition under Sir Henry Hudson, and for what was it sent?

8. What was the result of this expedition?

9. How were the Dutch settlements formed in America?

10. What settlement was made by the Plymouth Company in north Virginia?

11. What privileges were granted and what conditions were required of the Jamestown colony?

12. What product of our soil was first exported and who began its culture?

13. Before America had nothing to export. What did King James say of the weed?

14. What was the result of the cultivation of tobacco?

15. How was African slavery introduced into the British American colonies?

16. Why was no city built in these early days in Virginia?

17. What effect did this mode of living have upon the soil and the people?

18. What event caused a great change in this condition?

19. The colony now numbered how many plantations? What were they called?

20. What was the first lawmaking assembly in America? What did it mean for the colonists?

21. Why did Blackstone predict immortality for the British constitution?

22. In the early years of the seventeenth century there was a feeling of unrest in England; soldiers were disbanded and many were out of employment. Men of every rank turned their attention to America, some for wealth and power, others as a refuge from religious and political persecution.

What did a prominent minister declare, and why was it true?

Answers

1. It was said the lucky captain actually found the spot in that frozen region where King Solomon dug gold for his temple in Jerusalem.

2. Queen Elizabeth. The men were afraid to be left in that dreary region, and returned without an effort to make a permanent settlement.

3. It aroused the spirit of adventure.

4. At Jamestown on the James river, where is now the State of Virginia. 1607.

5. King James I, who succeeded Elizabeth. He divided the country embraced in the Gilbert and Raleigh charters, forming two companies, to colonize. America, known as the London and Plymouth Companies. The London Company was to colonize South Virginia, extending from the Cape Fear river to the Potomac. The Plymouth Company the right to colonize north Virginia from the mouth of the Hudson to Newfoundland.

6. This was to be neutral ground on which companies were at liberty to form colonies within fifty miles of their respective boundaries.

7. A company of London merchants. All explorers having failed to find a northwest passage to India, he was to sail northeast.

8. His ships were blocked by ice and he was compelled to return.

His employers were not willing to spend more money on the enterprise; it was abandoned.

9. Sir Henry Hudson, unwilling to abandon his search for a northeast passage to India, went to Holland. His appeal to the Dutch East India Company put him in command of the ship "Half Moon." By virtue of his discoveries, Holland laid claim to the country discovered by Hudson 1609.

10. A landing was made on the coast of Maine 1607, but the settlers abandoned the enterprise and returned to England.

The Puritans landed and called the spot Plymouth 1620.

11. The religion of the Church of England was established. No restrictions on trade. Land descended by common law. Permission given to coin money. Trial by jury in criminal cases.

12. Tobacco. John Rolfe began a system of cultivation and the streets of Jamestown were planted. Clergymen and officers were paid with tobacco.

13. It was a hateful plant, loathsome and dangerous, and laid heavy taxation on it to support the throne.

14. It encouraged settlers to clear land. Established regular and profitable trade with England. Induced immigrants who had money to come to Virginia. Introduced importation of slaves.

15. Anterior to this period the Spanish and Portuguese had bought from chiefs on the coast of Africa negro captives and carried them to other parts of the world. The African slave trade was at that time not only tolerated by all civilized nations, but actually engaged in for profit by many of the most distinguished Christian monarchs. A Dutch vessel brought twenty to Jamestown 1620 and sold them to the colonists. A majority of the colonists were much opposed to their introduction into the colony.

16. Because the population was scattered on farms on the banks of rivers, they needed no ports as ships would unload from the plantation wharf.

17. It exhausted the soil. Men seldom met to discuss politics, and there were no schools or printing presses.

18. In 1619 Sir George Yeardley came over as governor. He summoned a general assembly elected by the freemen of Virginia.

19. Eleven plantations, first called towns, later boroughs.

20. The House of Burgesses, and it meant that the colonists had practically the right to manage their own affairs.

Spain would not grant this to her colonies. France refused it to her settlements. Trial by jury in civil cases was now allowed.

21. He said, "Greece fell, Rome fell, Venice fell; the republics of modern times that hovered around classic Italy fell, but England will endure; for trial by jury will make the liberties of Englishmen eternal."

22. Virginia was the door God had opened to England. A new impetus was given to human progress.

The Carolinas and the Grand Model

1. Many attempts were made to colonize the Carolinas after Raleigh's expeditions. Where did the colonists come from?

2. They suffered extreme hardships. What saved them from perishing of hunger.

3. In the midst of these privations, what did they do that preserved the friendship of the Indians?

4. Many went into the Carolina wilderness as independent communities, framed and administered their own government, made treaties with the Indians, and purchased land from the aboriginal owners. What effect did this have upon the character of the people?

5. Great fame had gone to the mother country of the Carolinas. Highly sensational descriptions of the land were circulated. What effect did this have upon ambitious English courtiers?

6. What was the extent of the territory, and how did it happen that it continued to be called Carolina?

7. How was this vast territory bestowed upon the incorporators?

8. What other privileges were granted them?

9. In what other respect was Carolina to differ from other English colonies?

10. How did these empire builders expect to secure a population, and how divide them into classes?

11. How did they propose to divide the land?

12. What were the orders of nobility?

13. Who was the author of this fundamental constitution known as the "Grand Model?"

14. Locke is said to have given six years to this "Grand Model." How long did it last, and what effect did it have upon the people?

15. While Locke was classifying imaginary people, what did the backwoodsmen do?

16. What became of the fantastic nobility?

17. In the early part of the eighteenth century the colonists in South Carolina had protracted wars with the Yemassees. To whom did they appeal for aid?

18. These having failed to assist them, the antagonism between the people and the Lords Proprietors came to a direct issue. To whom was an appeal then made?

19. What was the result of this decision?

20. What did the Lords Proprietors do?

Answers

1. From Virginia, Massachusetts and other countries.

2. Their friends sent them provisions.

3. They did not forget the spiritual welfare of the Indians, and performed the part of Christian missionaries.

4. They felt that they had themselves established independent sovereignties.

5. Eight of these Englishmen formed themselves into an association and applied to Charles II for a grant to a vast territory.

6. The territory embraced the present States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and as much territory westward as the incorporators could occupy. In this way the name given by the French was continued, though in honor of an English monarch.

7. As absolute and forever, to their heirs and assigns. With rights of absolute monarchy except in allegiance to the crown.

8. They were allowed to confer titles of nobility and grant indulgences to non-conformists.

9. It was to be independent of other colonies, and the inhabitants brought before courts nowhere except there and in Great Britain.

10. They issued a circular offering special inducements to colonies from New England, Barbadoes and the settlers near Cape Fear river. They proposed to divide the community into four castes.

11. Each freeman should be allowed to choose 100 acres for himself and five for a servant, paying rent one penny per acre. The bulk of the population were to be serfs.

12. Landgranes and caciques—the former equivalent to the title of earl and the latter to that of viscount. Large land grants were alloted to each of the titled noblemen.

13. John Locke, the great English philosopher, a wise and excellent gentleman, but ignorant of the people for whom he attempted to legislate.

14. It was never effectual. Timber for nobles was plentiful, but the emigrants refused to be common people.

15. They convoked a general assembly, which met in 1669, framed a rough practical constitution which was satisfactory to the people, remained in force forty years. It was then re-enacted with additions demanded by the progress of time. They refused to pay the quit rent, saying they had bought the land from the Indians.

16. They continued for some time to play a part in politics.

17. To the Lords Proprietors.

18. To parliament.

19. The king had the trouble investigated and as North Carolina had been agitated from the same cause, the charter granted by Charles II was declared forfeited by parliament, 1729.

20. All except Lord Cateret gave up the contest and sold their interest to the king in sterling money equivalent to 45,000 Spanish milled dollars. Each colony received the same amount and relinquished all claim to the soil. What is now the State of Georgia, had been embraced in this charter. Thus ended the unwise attempt to legislate for people whose wants were unknown, and who cared not for titles nor pageantry.

The Pilgrim Fathers and the Puritans

1. Who were the Pilgrim Fathers?

1. The earliest settlers of Massachusetts. They separated from the Church of England and sought refuge in Holland, then emigrated to Massachusetts in 1620 and founded the Plymouth colony.

2. Were they Puritans?

2. No, they were Independents in religion. The Massachusetts Bay colonists were Puritans.

3. Why were they called Puritans?

3. This name was given them in derision because they insisted on a simpler, purer form of worship, and a stricter, purer life.

4. Where did many of them flee, and what was the result of the change?

4. To Germany, and there came under Calvin's influence. In Holland and Germany these people learned the importance of educating children.

5. Of what class were the Puritans in England?

5. Mostly of the commoners, men of strong minds, good judgment and sterling character.

6. What does England owe to them?

6. Some of the best features of her free constitution. Under Cromwell they controlled the government.

7. What influence did the Dutch have upon the Puritans?

7. Great influence in toning them up, and suggesting reforms they advocated.

8. When the Mayflower sailed for America did the Pilgrims reach their expected destination?

8. No, they were searching for Virginia, but were driven by storms to New England.

9. What were conditions in Virginia when the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth?

9. Virginia was a colony of eleven plantations, with a Representative Assembly making laws for the colony.

10. After 150 years had passed what were conditions in New England?

10. It had become a nation of great strength. Its climate prevented the people from procuring subsistence from the soil, but fisheries, ship building and manufacturers of many kinds flourished, these being exchanged with other colonies for food supplies.

11. Why was the Navigation Acts proclaimed by England, so obnoxious to New England?

11. Because they prohibited trade with foreign countries. England determined to compel her colonies to bring

their raw material to the mother country for manufacture, and was unwilling for manufactured goods to be exported except from and in ships built in England.

12. What special commodity in the West Indes did New England procure in violation of England's laws?

12. Molasses.

13. Why was such a large quantity of molasses used in New England?

13. Some of it was consumed, but most of it was made into rum.

14. What was done with so much rum?

14. It was carried to Africa and traded for slaves.

15. What did they do with the slaves?

15. It was not profitable to use them in New England, and they were sold to Southern colonies.

16. What colonies protested against their introduction?

16. New York, Maryland and Georgia. So determined was Oglethorpe that they should not be brought into Georgia, that he went to England, took his seat in parliament and had a bill passed prohibiting the introduction of slaves or rum into our colony.

17. Why did Georgia finally agree to the introduction of slaves?

17. After Oglethorpe returned to England, never to return to Georgia, Rev. George Whitefield visited South Carolina and Georgia. While in South Carolina he became convinced that the negroes were being civilized and Christianized, and were in far better condition than they were in Africa, and he urged the introduction of slavery into Georgia.

18. What greater results did he believe would follow?

18. That these converted slaves would Christianize Africa.

19. What was New England's attitude towards slave holding States 90 years later?

19. So bitter against the institution of slavery, they were willing to wage war to abolish an institution for which they were largely responsible.

20. How did England emancipate her slaves?

20. Gradually, as they reached a certain age, that the slaves and the people might be prepared for the change.

21. How was slavery abolished in the United States?

21. By a proclamation issued by Abraham Lincoln January 1, 1863.

22. What was the object of the proclamation?

22. It was believed that it would produce insurrection among the negroes, impoverish the South, and end the War Between the States.

23. How did the proclamation affect the negroes?

23. They remained, with few exceptions, loyal to their masters, who went forth as Washington did to fight for constitutional republican liberty; and left their women and children and aged ones to the care of these negroes. They toiled faithfully to maintain them and supply their masters with bread.

24. Did it bring the war to a close?

24. The war did not end until April, 1865.

25. Did it impoverish the South?

25. It did for a few years after the war, because neither the slaves or their masters were prepared for the change.

26. The Hebrews were held in bondage in Egypt 215 years. How long were the Africans in bondage in England and America?

26. Exactly the same length of time, and when the Ruler of the Universe saw fit to release them it was done.

Nova Scotia and the Acadians

1. By whom was Nova Scotia first peopled?

1. By industrious peasants who came from the province of Britanny in France 1604.

2. What was their mode of life?

2. Happy in the daily routine of their primitive existence, unmindful of the outside world.

3. How was their business transacted?

3. By the parish priests who settled all disputes, arranged land titles, marriages, births, deaths and social functions.

4. When was this territory transferred to England, and what was required of the Arcadians for the succeeding 40 years?

4. In 1713. No effort was made to force upon them an unwelcome government, and the only tax paid was their church tithe.

5. What terms did they claim the treaty of Utrecht had given them?

5. Exemption from military service against the French. This was not true, they were allowed one year to take the oath of allegiance to Great Britain or leave the colony. The French government urged them to remove to Canada, but they remained in Acadia, enemies of the English nation, who made every effort to conciliate them.

6. What happened when the English began to make settlements on the peninsula?

6. Their national and religious antipithies were excited, and discord succeeded harmony.

7. Why was the security of this province vital to Great Britain?

7. Because the French had an unconquerable desire to recover their long lost province.

8. What fortifications had the French?

8. The strong naval and military post of Louisburg at the far end of the peninsula, and with the aid of the Acadians had erected on the neck of the isthmus in doubtful territory the strong port of Beausejour.

9. What defense had the English?

9. Only the new settlement of Halifax and a few isolated posts, not strong enough to resist an attack.

10. In 1749 a British colony of 2,500 arrived in the province; they were given free transportation and a grant of land and many of them had been trained soldiers. What effect did their arrival have upon the Acadians?

10. Many of them left their farms for the French posts and some joined the Indians.

11. After unbroken indulgence to them, what terms did the English offer?

11. Permission to return to their abandoned farms in peace if they would take the oath of allegiance.

12. Did any of them accept these terms?

12. A certain number were reinstated, but the mass awaited the test, and Beausejour became a hot bed of intrigue, treachery and disorder.

13. What did their priests advise?

13. "Better surrender your meadows to the sea, and your homes to the flames, than take the oath of allegiance to the British government at the peril of your souls."

14. After the two British commanders had agreed that they need not bear arms, Charles Lawrence was placed in

command with orders to compel the Acadians to take the oath on pain of confiscation of their property and expulsion from the province. How was this final appeal received?

14. They responded with deputations from several districts, all objecting to the terms of the oath.

15. Lawrence promised that they need not for the present bear arms, reminded them of the indulgence of the King, and that he could not longer tolerate disloyalty. What effect did this have?

15. None whatever upon this infatuated people, they insolently declined to take the oath. "Then," said Lawrence, "you are no longer subjects of the King of England, but of the King of France. You will be treated as such and removed from the country."

16. How did this affect them?

16. They were staggered, and many of them expressed a willingness to take the oath. "No," said Lawrence, "you have had your opportunity and rejected it. Such an oath as you would now take, and such loyalty as mere fear extracts from you is worthless. We shall now have regard solely to the King's interests, and the consequences must rest on your own heads."

17. This was in 1775, September 5 was decided upon for the day of action. What secret plan did the leading British officers decide upon?

17. That an officer in each district should summon all the able bodied Acadians to come to Grandpre where Winslow was in command, and hear the intentions of the King toward them. They were caught in the trap and made prisoners.

18. Where did they meet?

18. At the parish church, and the King's orders read: The deeds and titles to their estate were taken away from them without recompense, and to prevent them from joining

the French, also their firearms, boats and canoes. They were allowed to keep their money and all personal effects that they could take with them.

19. What was finally done with all who had not taken the oath of allegiance to Great Britain?

19. They were shipped out of the colony. They were promised that their families should go with them into exile, but some of the men who met at Grandpre never again saw the faces of their wives and children; in the haste and confusion of sending the people away in ships families were separated and carried into different provinces.

20. How many were sent and distributed among the different colonies?

20. Seven thousand. The transports were dilatory in arriving and it was December before the last were taken. Their homes were burned and their farms laid waste.

Read the last 37 lines of part First, Section 4 of Longfellow's Evangeline, beginning "Meanwhile had spread in the village."

James Oglethorpe's Colony

1. After the failure of Sir Robert Montgomery's plan in 1727 to colonize the lands between the Savannah and Altamaha rivers, what was the condition of the country?

2. What was the condition of Spain at this time, and who was King of England?

3. What did King George decide to do?

4. What Englishman at this time became interested in the colonization of this land?

5. What special incident occurred to arouse his interest?

6. What followed?

7. What did Oglethorpe then do?

8. In what condition did he find the prisons?

9. What was the result of this investigation?

10. What was the country named?

11. Into whose hands was the colonization of this country given?

12. What reward would they receive and what was the character of the emigrants?

13. How did the trustees raise money to establish the colony?

14. At the meeting of the trustees it was suggested that some member of the board, a man of education and ability, should go over to America with the colonists as their governor and live in Georgia until the colony was thoroughly established. Who volunteered to go?

15. Where was Oglethorpe born?

16. What of his father and mother?

17. What of his personal appearance and his military career?

18. What of his fortune and his life in England?

19. When it was known that the great and good Oglethorpe would accompany the colony to America, what effect did it have upon the people?

20. How many were selected?

21. What was the name of the ship?

22. When did it sail?

23. Did the Anne reach Charleston?

24. What did the governor do for the colonists?

25. Where did he decide to locate?

26. On reaching this spot what did Oglethorpe exclaim?

27. What did he find there?

28. Knowing that it was important to gain the good will of the savages, he visited the village. By whom was he received?

29. When did the colonists land?

Answers

1. It was unoccupied except by Indians, who were incited by the Spaniards of Florida to make war on the English in the Carolinas.

2. George the II was King of England, and Spain was one of the most powerful and warlike nations in the world.

3. To plant colonies south of the Savannah river to protect South Carolina against the Spaniards.

4. James Oglethorpe, who was then a member of parliament, determined to relieve many who under a cruel law of England were thrown into prison for debt and kept there until money could be extorted from their friends to pay them.

5. A dear friend, Mr. Robert Castell, a scholar and artist, wrote a book on architecture, illustrated with pictures drawn by his own hand. He was so much taken up with writing this book he neglected his business affairs and the publication of the book brought him in debt.

6. He was condemned, cast into a smallpox ward of debtors prison. Bambridge, the prison keeper, refused to place him elsewhere unless paid a cash bribe.

Mr. Castell died an awful death, leaving wife and children helpless.

7. He introduced a bill into parliament to have a committee appointed to examine the prisons of England and bring about a reform in their management. The bill was passed. Oglethorpe was made chairman of the committee. He spent several months visiting the prisons.

8. In them many practices of shocking cruelty, and many prisoners innocent of any crime.

9. The cruel practices were abolished, many innocent persons set free and some were selected who would agree to go to America to establish a new colony, south of the Savannah river.

10. Georgia for the reigning King.

11. A board of 36 trustees, among whom were some of the most distinguished men in England, to whom the King gave the entire charge of planning, establishing and governing the colony.

12. The trustees were to serve without compensation, and no one was permitted to emigrate who was not by competent authority judged worthy of citizenship. The men were expected to be both soldiers and farmers, so reliable, strong men were chosen, whose characters were found good.

13. Parliament made a liberal appropriation, and a large amount was raised by benevolent people. Altogether the trustees had $150,000 to establish a small colony.

14. James Oglethorpe, who gave up his luxurious home, refined society and a splendid career just opening to him in England. For this he knew he must endure dangers and hardships, and in a worldly sense had nothing to gain for himself.

15. At Westminster, England, June 1, 1689, descended from a long line of brave, noble ancestors.

16. His father, Sir Theopolis Oglethorpe, was a noted officer in the English army. His mother was one of the ladies of good Queen Anne's court. She was clever, of strong will and had great influence over her son.

17. He was tall, handsome, quiet-mannered, good-natured and high-spirited. He was educated at a military school and joined the army before he was 20. Served with the Duke of Marlborough in the Flanders war, after this attended college. Then joined the Austrian army at war with the Turks.

18. His father and elder brother died. He inherited a large estate, but lived a simple, sober life, and became a member of parliament.

19. The trustees were delighted and hundreds were anxious to go, but only a few could be taken.

20. Forty men of good morals and small families. Men, women and children, there were 126 who sailed with Oglethorpe on his first voyage to Georgia.

21. The Anne, a sailing vessel, 200 tons burden. In her hold were provisions and all kinds of tools and implements for the journey and for getting the colony well established.

22. November 16, 1732, and landed at Charleston, S. C., January 31, 1733. Oglethorpe wished to get the advice and help of Gov. Johnson for settling his colony.

23. They cast anchor outside the bar. Oglethorpe leaving his people on board, rowed in an open boat, and was received with great honor. The Governor had been notified weeks before and was prepared to extend a warm welcome for he knew the new colony would protect Carolina from the Spaniards in Florida.

24. The Anne was taken to Beaufort, where was a fort garrisoned by 200 Carolina soldiers. The emigrants were allowed to use a new barracks, while Oglethorpe went with a few gentlemen to search for a spot in Georgia to plant his colony.

25. Sailing 18 miles up the Savannah river, they found a bluff 45 feet high. On ascending it they found an extensive plain covered as far as the eye could see with tall pines interspersed with majestic live oaks, magnolias and myrtle.

26. "Surely a merciful God has designed this spot as a restful home for my poor persecuted people."

27. A small isolated Indian tribe, the Yamacraws, at the farther end of the bluff, and that they were the only Indians within 40 miles.

28. By Tomochichi Mico, or chief of the tribe, he was tall and straight, strong and robust in body and mind. He was 90 years old and beloved by the tribe, whose thirty wigwams were scattered under the majestic trees.

29. In the early morning of February 12. The people were called together, thanksgiving was offered to God for the safe arrival of the colony, and

"Amid the aisles of the dim wood rang
The anthems of the free."

Tomochichi and the Yamacraws

1. After Oglethorpe selected the spot for his colony and named it Savannah, what did he do?

2. Of whom did his family consist?

3. How did Oglethorpe communicate with Tomochichi?

4. Several days after the landing of the colony they became much alarmed by the Indians who came shouting and beating some instrument like a drum. How did Oglethorpe calm their fears?

5. Who led the band of visitors?

6. What did Oglethorpe do when the procession drew near?

7. Oglethorpe replied in an imposing manner and invited them to stay to dinner. Who prepared the dinner, and what was given as souvenirs?

8. By whom was Georgia inhabited at this time?

9. How were the Yamacraws organized?

10. Had he any right to give land to Oglethorpe?

11. What plan did Tomochichi propose to win their friendship?

12. How many tribes responded?

13. What was the date of this council, and what was the appearance of these lords of the forest?

14. Tomochichi had given them a talk. Oglethorpe had two interpreters, John Musgrove and Mr. Wiggin. How did he open the meeting?

15. Who responded for the tribe and what was the substance of his speech?

16. What did the other chiefs do?

17. What was Oglethorpe's reply?

18. About a year after this treaty Oglethorpe went to England. Who did he take with him?

19. How were the Indians received in England?

20. What present did Tomochichi give to the King?

21. How long did they remain in England, and what did Tomochichi do that proved his character and ability?

22. Did the charter given by England to the trustees, donate the land to the colonists?

23. What did Tomochichi and his friends carry back to America?

24. Oglethorpe did not return to Georgia with the Indians. Why did he remain two years in England?

25. He sailed on his second voyage February, 1736. One sailed with him whose writings are familiar to us. Who was he and in what capacity did he come?

26. What event in Georgia history marks Oglethorpe as without a peer in the annals of Indian warfare?

27. What caused the colony of Georgia and South Carolina great anxiety?

28. After many attempts made by the Spaniards to invade Georgia, what battle occurred that forever settled the claims of England to supremacy in North America?

29. When was this battle fought and what were the forces marshalled against each other?

30. Oglethorpe left Georgia July 23, 1743, never to return. When the colonies revolted he was offered the command of the British army in America. What was his reply?

31. Whom did he marry?

32. What did Hannah Moore say of him?

33. What of his latter days?

Answers

1. He sought the friendship of Tomochichi.

2. His wife, Senawhi, and his nephew, Toonahowi, a boy 13 years old.

3. Near his wigwam was a hut occupied by a white man, John Musgrove, as an English trading post. This man's wife, Mary, was a half-breed Indian woman reared and educated among the whites in Carolina; she became their interpreter.

4. He told them Tomochichi and his followers were coming according to promise to give them a welcome.

5. The Yamacraw priest or medicine man, dressed in gaudy style. His face and the upper part of his body was painted red, blue, yellow and black; on the top of his head were the antlers of a young stag, over his shoulders was thrown two fans of eagle feathers with long handles, strung with little gingling bells. He cut all sorts of antics, leaping into the air, and jabbering in the Indian tongue, to which the others responded.

6. He stepped a few paces in front of his tent. Then all stopped except the medicine man, who, with a stately stride, stroked Oglethorpe with his fan from head to foot, and said, "May there be eternal peace between your people and our people." Then Tomochichi presented the buffalo robe with the address with which we are familiar.

7. The women of the colony took great pride in preparing the dinner. To Tomochichi Oglethorpe gave a scarlet shawl with heavy fringe, and to each man a blanket and a hatchet. To the women he gave each a string of beads and a looking glass. This was the first state dinner ever given in Georgia.

8. By the Upper and Lower Creek Indians. These Lower Creeks were divided into nine tribes, of which the Yamacraws were the smallest and weakest.

9. Tomochichi had spent most of his life in Middle Georgia, a member of a most powerful tribe, and was regarded as one of their greatest men, but in his old age wandered to the high bluff on the Savannah, joined by a number of devoted followers, whom he organized into a tribe.

10. He had not, and he was honest and frank. He said to Oglethorpe, "the Yamacraws will never molest you, but other tribes of the Creeks may come and kill you, or drive you away. You had better make friends with them.

11. He sent messages to the tribes and told them the English were good people who would help them. Hs asked their big chiefs and warriors to meet in Savannah on a certain day, "hold a council, have a big talk, and make a treaty." This message he sent by runners to all the tribes of the Lower Creeks.

12. Nine tribes widely scattered over Middle and Southern Georgia, represented by 56 chiefs and warriors. They came some 50 miles, others 200 miles, while some came in canoes, many walked.

13. May 21, 1733. Not one was less than six feet; straight and stately, their long hair adorned with eagle feathers, high in front and falling in festoons down the neck. Their faces and upper part of bodies painted red, blue and yellow, rings in their ears, and around their necks strings of beads. From the waist down they wore buckskin skirts with heavy fringe, falling below the knees; buckskin stockings and sandals called moccasins.

14. He rapped on a table and declared the council opened. Then asked to hear from the Indians.

15. Weekachumpa, chief of the Oconas, tall, white hair and wrinkled, but with pleasant voice and graceful gestures. He said: "We are glad you have come to our country. The Great Spirit who dwells in heaven and all around, has sent you here to help us, for we need help. The Lower Creeks own all the country from the Savannah river down to the line of Florida, where the Spaniards live. You may settle in our

country anywhere you please, for we have many times more land than we can use. But you must not disturb us in our homes or our hunting grounds. You must protect us from our powerful enemies, and your own bad men, if you have any such. You must not trade with any red men but us. You must not let your traders cheat us. You must teach us wise things and instruct our children. You must do all you can to help us in every way. You must let us keep St. Catherines, Osabaw and Sapelo islands forever, as our own hunting grounds and bathing places."

16. They made short speeches and agreed with what Weekachumpa said. Tomochichi, who was a born orator, spoke last.

17. A talk full of wisdom and kindness, and in promises he faithfully kept. He won their hearts; they trusted him perfectly, and in no other part of America in those days, did the white man and the red man live so peacefully and pleasantly together as in the colony of Georgia.

18. Tomochichi, his wife and nephew. Six big warriors, several attendants and two interpreters.

19. With the utmost respect. Oglethorpe first took them to his own beautiful country home, where they were his guests several days. People flocked to see them, bringing them presents. King George II. entertained them at his palace.

20. A bunch of eagle feathers.

21. Four months. He had several long talks with the trustees of the colony of Georgia, and through his influence a number of measures were passed for the benefit of the Creek Indians in Georgia.

22. Only to the trustees for 21 years. Each family was limited to 500 acres, and after ten years had to pay four shillings rental for each 100 acres.

23. Four thousand dollars worth of beautiful and useful presents.

24. He took his seat in parliament and had a bill passed forbidding the importation of slaves or rum into Georgia.

He was busy getting money, supplies and emigrants to take with him on his return to America.

25. Charles Wesley, who came as Oglethorpe's secretary. Hymns written by him are sung in all Christian churches, and will probably always remain the best standard of sacred song.

26. Having secured through Tomochichi a treaty with all the Indian tribes east of the Mississippi. This he obtained by a perilous trip to Coweta, where the treaties were ratified.

27. The Spaniards of Florida claimed Georgia by right of discovery, and England also claimed it by the same right.

28. The battle of Bloody Marsh. Oglethorpe went to England in 1737 to obtain troops. He raised and equipped 600 men and was made commander in chief of all the forces in South Carolina. War was declared by England with Spain 1739.

29. July, 1742. Oglethorpe had 800 men and three ships. The Spaniards had 36 warships and 5,000 men.

30. "I know the Americans well. They can never be subdued by arms, but their obedience can be secured by doing them justice." He refused the command because it did not carry with it the complete control over questions of grievances and reconciliation.

31. At 55 he married Miss Elizabeth Wright, aged 35.

32. "I have a new admirer, Gen. Oglethorpe, the most remarkable man of his time. He is about 90 and the finest figure you ever saw. His literature is great, his knowledge of the world extensive, and his faculties as bright as ever. He is quite a chevalier—heroic, romantic, and full of old gallantry."

33. After a temptestous life his old age was serene, and it is said "He was the most striking figure and honored man in all England." July 1, 1785, he died at Cranham Hall, Essex, aged 96.

His memory is like the sound of the lyre, as it still vibrates, after the spirit of the age that sweeps it, has passed away.

The Margravate of Azilia and Bloody Marsh

1. What visionary Scotchman made the first effort to colonize Georgia?

2. What name did he give the colony and how did he describe it?

3. Who was to be the chief ruler of this colony and where was he to reside?

4. Were Sir Robert's dreams realized?

5. How long did this region between English Carolina and Spanish Florida remain uncolonized?

6. How many trustees were associated with Oglethorpe in the colonization of Georgia?

7. What power was given them and for what length of time?

8. We are all familiar with the seal of the colony. Describe its meaning.

9. How was the colonists' liberty indicated?

10. What dangers had threatened the colonies before the landing of Oglethorpe in Georgia?

11. What difficulties did the colonists have to contend with on their inlets and bays?

12. Oglethorpe, knowing these facts and being a soldier, made his plans for a military colony of fortified posts. Did he treat the Indians in a martial spirit?

13. Where did the English claim their southern boundary to be?

14. How many years after the first settlers arrived in Georgia did war begin?

15. When did England declare war with Spain? What English admiral had been sent from England to destroy the Spanish settlements in the West Indies?

16. What were Spain's possessions in the Western Hemisphere at this time, which was 248 years after Columbus claimed it for Isabella and Ferdinand?

17. What forces did England give to Admiral Vernon, and what point should he have captured to gain control of the situation?

18. Did he sail to that place?

19. Did success attend this expedition?

20. Where did Oglethorpe attempt to attack the Spanish the same year?

21. What did Admirals Vernon and Wentworth do?

22. What did the Spaniards then do?

23. Where was Oglethorpe at this time?

24. What did he determine to do?

25. What forces could Oglethorpe command to meet this invasion.

26. In spite of a coward in command of one of his vessels, and a Frenchman who deserted to the Spaniards, Oglethorpe's spirit rose to the occasion. What do historians say of his generalship?

27. How many Spaniards landed to attack the English works?

28. Why was this battle called the Battle of Bloody Marsh?

29. By what strategem did Oglethorpe make the Spaniards believe a fleet was coming to his aid?

30. In this decoy letter he assumed that the Frenchman was his own spy and informed him not to drop a hint of the approach of 2,000 men from Charleston, and that Admiral Vernon was on his way to attack St. Augustine. Did the Frenchman get the letter?

31. What effect did it have with him?

32. What did Oglethorpe do?

33. Why was this one of the decisive battles of the world?

34. What have Americans done to commemorate this victory?

Answers

1. Sir Robert Montgomery, in 1717.

2. The Margravate of Azilia. He described it as the "most amiable country in the universe. That nature had not blessed the earth with any country that can be preferable to it."

3. The Margrave. In a palace in the center of a space four miles square, surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, drives and statuary.

4. The yeoman who were to man the fortifications around the Margraviate did not come to America and without inhabitants the fanciful dream of colonization did not succeed. Sir Robert's grant became void by its own limitations.

5. Fifteen years, each nation claiming it under the 1667 treaty of Madrid.

6. Fifteen were first appointed, nine were afterwards chosen. These never violated their trust.

7. All legislative, executive and judicial power was confided to the trustees and their council for 21 years.

8. In conformity with the motto, "non sibi sed aliis" with the group of silk worms the trustees were represented, who by their own requests were restrained from receiving any remuneration or grants of lands. The two figures on the reverse side reposing on urns were emblematic of the boundary rivers, the Savannah and the Altamaha.

9. By the motto Georgia Augusta with the cap on her head, a spear in one hand and a horn of plenty in the other.

10. The Carolinas had been on the verge of utter exhaustion; drained of blood and money and without crops of food to subsist upon. North Carolina had subdued 1,200 Tuscaroras Indians and South Carolina had to conquer a whole confederacy of tribes whom the Spaniards in Florida had stirred up to attack that colony.

11. It was officially reported to the secretary of Pennsylvania in 1717 that there were 1,500 pirates on the coasts, sweeping the seas from Brazil to New Foundland.

12. To the Indians he was a humanitarian, a philanthropist, a father. To the Spaniards he was his country's representative, a brave statesman and general.

13. At the mouth of the St. John's river and there Oglethorpe built a fort, but afterwards withdrew to the mouth of the St. Mary's, which is to this day the boundary line between Georgia and Florida.

14. Seven years. The first settlers had been drilled in arms by sergeants of the Royal Guards, in London daily, before their departure.

15. Admiral Vernon, October 19, 1739. The announcement was hailed with demonstrations of joy in Great Britain and the youth of the country were eager to enlist in the war. The news did not reach America until Vernon's fleet arrived.

16. Most of the West Indies, Mexico, the greater part of South America, and Florida, claiming her boundaries extended to St. Helena's Sound, in South Carolina.

17. Twenty-nine ships and 80 smaller vessels. Fifteen thousand sailors and 12,000 land troops, all thoroughly armed and equipped. Havana was the strategic point and it was poorly fortified.

18. Instead, he sailed off to the southwestern confines of the Carribean Sea, laid seige to Cartagena, the most strongly fortified place in Spanish America, where $29,000,000 had been spent in building forts to protect it.

19. In three days 3,400 men died of disease. A few hundred were killed. When he returned to Jamaica, November, 1740, 20,000 had perished and there were hardly enough invalids to man the ships.

20. At St. Augustine, but he had no siege guns and the Spaniards had procured reinforcements from Havana. Sickness reduced his men to a small force, but he showed good generalship in getting his men and ships safely to St. Simon's Island.

21. They sailed homeward.

22. Began to concentrate their forces for an invasion of Georgia.

23. At his home, Frederica, on St. Simon's Island. He lay ill for two months, but fanned by ocean breezes and surrounded by beautiful flowers, his strength was renewed and his cheerfulness never deserted him.

24. To gather his troops around him, and defend the colony against the foe.

25. Those of his regiment who had survived the fever, the Highlanders, some Indians. A few indentured servants who were promised release, and liberal rewards were promised for valor.

26. That he boldly broke through the line of galleys, firing right and left and sinking four. That his generalship and the fighting of his men was superb. That he was a host within himself; he seemed to be ubiquitous and was ever in the hotest part of the fight.

27. Five thousand men and 51 ships, while Oglethorpe had but 650 men, and most of these not trained soldiers. He had one guard schooner and a few poorly armed sloops.

28. Because the main part of the Spanish army were caught in ambush on an elevation of ground in the shape of a crescent, surrounded by marsh grass, the Scotch High-

landers concealed themselves, and at a preconcerted signal poured a deadly fire into the mass of Spanish soldiers, who had stacked their muskets and were preparing for breakfast.

29. He wrote a letter to the Frenchman who had deserted from his ranks, and bribed a Spanish prisoner to take it to him.

30. It was delivered to the commander of the Spanish forces, as Oglethorpe expected it would be.

31. He burned the fort he had built, abandoned great quantities of provisions, military stores and artillery, reimbarked his men and sailed to reach St. Augustine before Vernon could get there.

32. Manned his few little boats and chased the fleet out of the harbor.

33. Because the Spaniards never rallied from this defeat and North America was won for Anglo Saxon civilization and religious liberty.

34. It is not recorded on bronze or stone, only the remnant of the old fort is left and the ocean is fast destroying that. Soon there will be nothing left to commemorate, unless our government will build a sea wall to preserve the ruin.

Spain and France Seek the Conquest of England in America

1. What was the attitude of Spain and France toward the English colonies?

2. The French had been as long as the English on this continent in 1750, over 140 years. Why did they not have one-tenth the population or strength.

3. What motive did the French have in coming to America?

4. What were some of the difficulties they had to contend with?

5. What was the condition of the English colonists at this time?

6. As the population increased, what did the English do?

7. What effect did this have upon the French?

8. How did the French feel in regard to this territory?

9. What region were the English expected to be content with?

10. If the English were dissatisfied with this allotment, what did the French propose to do?

11. What did this magnificent scheme of empire want to make it a success?

12. What was the condition of the English colonists at this time?

13. What were their relations with the Indians?

14. Where were the French encroachments checked in the beginning by these Indians?

15. What increase in population did the colonies have in the fifteen years before the outbreak of the Seven Years War?

16. In 1748 leading gentlemen in Virginia organized the Ohio Land Co. In 1750 the English government granted this company 600,000 acres of land. On what conditions?

17. What distinguished families were represented in this company?

18. Where did they sometimes hold their meetings?

19. Many of the new Scotch-Irish and German settlers, with some who had been born in America, accepted these grants and crossed the mountains. What became of them?

20. France's dream of empire aroused her to action. How did England meet it?

21. Who was chosen to carry this message?

22. Where, and to whom did he go?

23. What training had fitted him for this position?

24. Tell something of this expedition.

25. How did the French receive him?

26. There was no highway of open rivers for the Virginians as there was for the French. How did they get to the Ohio?

27. When was the first blood shed?

28. What did men on both sides of the sea know when they heard this news?

29. With varying success and defeat the contest was waged. What English general walked into ambush, and his army nearly annihilated, July 9, 1755?

30. What event in England turned the tide of success to British arms?

31. Where was this struggle between England and France fought, and where did it end?

32. What victorious English general was mortally wounded at Quebec, and before his death repeated a verse from Gray's Elegy?

33. Which verse was it, and what did he say of the poem?

Answers

1. Spain had agreed with France for a conquest of all the English territory in America, and its division between them.

2. Because they were scattered in separate posts on a line stretched through the wilderness from the St. Lawrence through the valley of the Mississippi to the Gulf, and the inhabitants were in garrisons.

3. Conquest and trade. They claimed the territory through which their posts were scattered and hundreds of miles beyond, including the Ohio valleys, but they were not husbandmen, only tenants of the crown.

4. They were perilously isolated. The St. Lawrence was closed by ice half the year and it took six months for ships to sail to their frontier posts.

5. About 1,160,000 English colonists were clustered in towns and villages, or neighborly plantations, where the forests had been cleared, roads made and peace secured. They sought wealth and homes.

6. They crossed the Alleghaney mountains and knew the waters that ran into the Ohio as well as the French did. Their traders found their way to the Mississippi and the Indians exchanged furs with them as willingly as they did with the French.

7. It aroused their jealousy and they determined to close their lines of occupation by taking possession of the valley of the Ohio as they now possessed Canada.

8. They believed that they possessed in America an empire as great as all Europe, excluding Russia, then a barbarous nation.

Oct. 9, 1682, LaSalle had sailed down the Mississippi and planted the Lilies of France at its mouth in the name of Louis XIV, claimed all the country from the Alleghany to the Rocky mountains for France. Forty years later New Orleans was founded.

9. A narrow strip of territory along the Atlantic coast.

10. To pen them up and keep them within this precinct.

11. Inhabitants. The French did not encourage emigration except such as could be under military control and the entire French population in America in 1750 was only 52,000.

12. They occupied the Atlantic coast as permanent settlers, were agriculturists and stock raisers. They had founded Harvard University, 1638, and a class graduated from William and Mary College in 1700. Yale College was founded in 1701. Under these conditions the colonists were willing to fight for their own local government as they had fought with Oglethorpe and Vernon against Spain.

13. The great confederated Iriquois tribes were ready to aid Dutch or English against the French, because Champlain in 1609 had with their sworn foes, the Algonquins, used against them the dread firearms, of which they had never heard before, but many other tribes were allies of the French because they did not encroach on their land by cultivating it.

14. Southward and westward, but the breadth of Pennsylvania and New York was open to the incursions of the French and their allies. The French were trained soldiers, while the busy English farmers had no military organization.

15. Scotch-Irish, Germans and Hugenots came in largest numbers, and a few hundred from other nationalities.

16. That one hundred families were to be colonized in the Ohio valley within seven years.

17. The Lees and Fairfaxes. Gov. Dinwiddie and Lawrence and Augustine Washington, half brothers of George Washington.

18. At Mount Vernon, the home of Augustine Washington, which he had named for Admiral Vernon. Here they issued grants and titles to lands beyond the mountains.

19. The English seized the French traders and they in turn seized and expelled the English who traded there.

20. The government in England instructed Gov. Dinwiddie to require the French "peaceably to depart," and if they would not go "to drive them off by force of arms from territory they claimed by treaty."

21. George Washington, a lad of 21. He had not been educated in England as his brothers had, but went from the plain schools and tutors of the Virginia countryside, where he had served Lord Fairfax as a surveyor in the rough country of the Shenandoah.

22. To Fort LaBoeuf, where was the French commander LaPierre. He was accompanied by Gist, an old frontiersman.

23. His half brother, Augustine Washington, died two years previous and had left George to administer his estate and serve in his stead as commander of the militia of eleven counties. His successful management of both was known and appreciated. He was a man in close touch and sympathy with the people.

24. It was in midwinter, and Washington tried the endurance of the veteran who accompanied him by forced marches through dense woods and frozen streams, hardly a bison's track for their horses to follow.

25. The French received him very graciously, but claimed the Ohio as their own and refused to abandon it.

26. Their raw militia recruits cut rough mountain roads through the forests of the Blue Ridge.

27. May 28, 1754, with Washington in command.

28. That war had begun, and that young Washington had forced the statesmen in Paris and London to action.

29. General Braddock, who declined the advice of Washington, made his campaign in the wilderness by the rules of war he had learned in Europe.

30. The appointment of William Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham, and known as the Great Commoner, as the head of the government. Under his wise administration England wrested India from France, displaced incompetent men in America, which led to the triumph of British arms in the new world.

31. For the most part in Canada and New York, and ended on the Heights of Abraham, overlooking Quebec, Sept. 3, 1759, formal peace was signed at Paris in 1763, by which France surrendered to Great Britain all her territory east of the Mississippi except New Orleans and the adjacent territory. On the same day by a secret treaty France ceded to Spain all the rest of her territory in America. On October 1, 1800 Napoleon made a secret treaty with Spain by which Louisiana was restored to France. April 30, 1803, he sold it to the United States for $15,000,000.

32. General Wolfe, aged 32, an ideal hero who had risen by intrinsic merit and deeds to the position of brigadier general. He was remarkable for his culture and refinement.

33.

"The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike the inevitable hour;
The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

"I would rather be the author of that poem than take Quebec."

The Struggle for Liberty Under the Crown

1. After the first blow was struck by Washington, in England's seven years' war with France, what part did he take in the contest?

2. What plea did Washington make to assail Fort Duquesne, where the city of Pittsburg now stands?

3. When within a day's march of the fort what happened?

4. What had William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, accomplished?

5. What four great Englishmen might have saved America for England if their counsel had been heeded?

6. Whom did they oppose?

7. To whom did New Foundland belong in 1762?

8. To whom was the capture of the French and Spanish West Indes due?

9. Why was it accepted as a foregone conclusion that either Canada or the West Indies must be surrendered?

10. What great American aided in retaining Canada for England instead of the West Indies and what was his motive?

11. In what respect did the colonies find that England agreed with France and Spain in regard to their colonies?

12. How did they propose to make the colonies submit to this theory of government?

13. One hundred and fifty years had passed since the Pilgrims landed in New England. In what did these people excel?

14. What can be said of the Middle colonies?

15. What of the Southern colonies?

16. What was the condition of the colonies during the twelve years between the signing of the treaty of peace at Paris and the American Revolution?

17. Why did Massachusetts become the first colony that resented England's obnoxious laws?

18. What native of Massachusetts and graduate of Harvard resigned his office under the king and protested against this and other obnoxious measures?

19. By the laws granted the colonies their forts were to be manned with militia. What was now done?

20. What great lesson did the colonies learn in this seven years' war?

21. What rights did they claim from the mother country?

22. When and how was this bill of rights obtained?

23. How long did the contest last before the Barons entered London, determined that their demand should be complied with?

24. Though crude in form, yet its spirit still lives. It contains 61 articles. Which of these have had the most lasting effect and are the very marrow of our State constitutions?

25. What did Edmond Burke say of the colonists who determined to manufacture the products of New England and trade with the West Indies and South America?

Answers

1. Washington and his men cut roads, filled up ravines, bridged mountain brooks and smoothed the way for the progress of the army under leaders sent from England to command them.

2. "A long familiarity with these woods and with all the passes and difficulties ought to favor me in preference to any one else."

3. His command was discovered by French scouts, the French became panic-stricken, burnt the fort at night and

escaped down the Ohio in boats. The following day formal possession was taken of the ruins and it was named Fort Pitt.

4. He was known as the Great Commoner because at the head of the House of Commons he had succeeded in removing incompetent men from office, had forced the reduction of taxes in America during the war and it was largely through measures he had put into action that India and America were won for England.

5. Wm. Pitt, Edmund Burke, Lord Camden and Isaac Barre.

6. George III and his party.

7. To England, but a French squadron captured that island June, 1763. It was captured September 18 of the same year by England's provincial troops.

8. To the provincials as the colonists were called, but Cuba and other islands were lost to England by the treaty of Paris, made 1763.

9. Because such a sudden mastery of North America by land and sea might provoke a new coalition and rouse France to new efforts.

10. Benjamin Franklin then residing in England as the agent of the colonies stood with Pitt in this measure, believing that Canada would be a protection against French encroachments, and the West Indies were no serious menace. Spain ceded to England all the territory she claimed on the continent of North America, receiving back the West Indies.

11. In the theory that colonies should be used to enrich the countries which possessed them. That they should send their native products to the homeland in exchange for their manufactures and trade nowhere else without permission.

12. By compelling them to send their raw products to England, there to be manufactured and returned to the colonies for sale.

13. In manufacture for their own use, not allowed to export. In shipbuilding, their trade represented 600 vessels plying to and fro to English ports. One thousand vessels went every year up and down the coasts. They accumulated great wealth in the whale fisheries. Before the West Indies were ceded to Spain these ships traded there for sugar, molasses and many delicacies.

14. They were scarcely less industrious and with a richer soil and kindlier clime, increased in wealth and population.

15. England depended upon them for naval stores, tobacco and many other products.

They were home builders and as much etiquette was observed upon quiet plantations as in English drawing rooms.

16. The colonies furnished one-third of England's commerce. George Washington had married and retired to his estate at Mount Vernon, and a home-loving people were welded together by persecution from the mother country. Their petty jealousies about boundary lines and other strife disappeared.

17. Because that colony violated the navigation laws and Writs of Assistance were forced upon her, giving the right to search wherever British officials desired to persecute the people in public or private places.

18. James Otis. He declared that no more could an Englishman say that "his house was his castle."

19. The militia were required to evacuate these forts and the King's troops took possession of them.

20. That their troops were as brave as those sent from England, and more daring. That their commanders were equal in ability, but preference in promotion was always given to the men who had been sent to America to engage in the struggle.

21. The right to Magna Charta.

22. August 13, 1213, the Prelates and Barons of England, tiring of misrule and tyranny, founded a Council and passed measures to secure their rights.

23. Two years, and King John fled into Hampshire, but both parties met at Runnymede June 9, 1213, after ten days' conference Magna Charta, the glory of England, was born.

24. The thirty-ninth and fortieth.

> (39.) No freeman shall be taken or be imprisoned or be diseased of his freehold or liberties or be exiled, or any other wise be destroyed, nor will we pass upon him nor condemn him but by lawful judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land.
>
> (40.) We will sell to no man; we will not deny or defer to any man either right or justice.

25. That "their seamen were as daring and hardy as those bred in England."

That neither the perseverance of Holland, nor the dexterous and firm sagacity of English enterprise ever carried this most perilous mode of hardy industry to the extent to which it had been pushed by these recent people.

What the Colonists Learned in the Seven Years War

1. When did George III begin his reign and what of his character?

2. We are all familiar with the many causes that led to the American Revolution, but what was "the straw that broke the camel's back?"

3. What was the greatest objection the colonists had to this tax?

4. In all the colonies the people were heavily taxed before the passage of this act. What were some of the taxes already levied?

5. Benjamin Franklin was summoned before a committee of the House of Commons and asked to explain the probable effects of the various acts against the colonies, what did he say of the stamp act?

6. What did Franklin write to a friend in America?

7. What did this friend reply?

8. What part of the national burden had the colonies borne for six years of the war with France?

9. So vigorous were the protests against the stamp act in England on account of the depression of business in that country and the absolute determination of the colonies not to submit to it, that it was repealed the next year. Why did the repeal of the act not satisfy the colonists?

10. What did the colonists do to prevent the enforcement of these measures?

11. What did the officers of the King do?

12. What was the character of the people in that era?

13. How did these reach the people?

14. What event in Massachusetts in 1774 caused that assembly to ask the colonies to meet in Philadelphia in a Continental Congress. That being their largest city and most central?

15. How many of the colonies met and what did they do?

16. What did England order her colonial government to do?

17. In the meantime what did the colonies do?

18. Did Georgia have a Provincial Congress?

19. The persecution of the industrial and commercial interests in the colonies united them in a common bond of interest. They realized that from many nationalities a new nation had been formed in America. As the consciousness of this condition dawned upon their minds, what else did they realize?

Answers

1. 1760 in his 22nd year. From his 13th year he had been under the control of his mother, a woman of strong character, observant of religious duties, but hard and unsympathetic. To her he owed his personal virtues, from her he inherited his obstinacy and self-confidence.

2. The Stamp Act, requiring all legal documents to be executed on paper bearing an English stamp and the act so framed that no business transaction was legal unless this paper was used. The amount of this tax was exhorbitant enough to paralyze business.

3. It was to pay for England's European wars, from which the colonists derived no benefit, and King George's subjects in England were not required to pay this tax. Also to build a palace for the King.

4. In Massachusetts, $3.20 on each $5.00 income of personal estate. Landed estates were assessed $360 for $1,000 income, and so on to the smallest article of household use except Bibles and religious books.

5. That there was not enough gold and silver in the colonies to pay the stamp duty for one year.

6. "The sun of American liberty is set. Now we must light the lamps of industry and economy."

7. "Be assured that we will light torches of another sort."

8. They had raised, equipped and maintained an army of 25,000 men at a cost of many million dollars. These contributed more to the success of the cause than all the British forces, and many of their estates were now under mortgage to pay these burdens.

9. Because the King determined to raise the same revenue in another way, requiring high duty to be paid on all goods brought from England into the colonies, to send her

soldiers from England to collect these duties, and require the colonists be taxed to maintain this military force in America.

10. They resolved not to wear or use imported goods, and an organization called the Sons of Liberty, raised liberty poles to show their protest against these measures.

11. They ordered the assemblies or legislatures of the colonies to meet in different places, sometimes dissolved them before they could discuss measures, and the British troops cut down the liberty poles.

12. The common cause of the people of all nations who had come to America, united them in heart and purpose. There were men among them of solid, profound scholarship, bold in thought, ready with pen, skilled in argument, often witty and eloquent.

13. Through the printing press. Pamphlets deluged the public, many of them worthy rivals of the writings of Pitt and Bourpe. It is said that discussion of current topics was far more common then than now.

14. An act of Parliament, changing its form of government.

15. Twelve met September 5, 1774. They made and sent to the King most earnest appeals for protection in their rights and their claim to share the privileges of Magna Charter, also gave assurance of their loyalty to their King and country. They adjourned to meet at Philadelphia, May, 1775, to give England time to redress their grievances, and remove the cause of discontent.

16. To prevent the election of deputies to the second Congress.

17. They called Provincial Congresses to meet in each colony and from these men they elected delegates to the great Continental Congress of 1776 in Philadelphia.

18. In June, 1752; one year prior to the time the Trustees' charter expired in Georgia, the Lord Proprietors surrendered it to the Crown, and Georgia became a province.

The people sent to the King in 1774 a protest against unjust laws and declared their loyalty to the crown, and asked for relief from the distress caused thereby. Receiving no encouragement, they called a Provincial Congress to meet in Savannah, July, 1775, and from this body elected delegates to the Continental Congress to assemble in Philadelphia July, 1776.

19. That their ancestors had been hurried into exile by European governments and churches, and that they had become the rightful proprietors of the new world. That they had won it from savages, and built it out of a wilderness. That through peril, toil and hardship they owned it by actual possession.

The Two Declarations of Independence

1. What two great parties were at strife in England on account of the American colonies?

2. In what did both parties agree?

3. How did these parties differ?.

4. What did the Whigs believe?

5. What did the English government seek to impress upon the people at home?

6. What did George III. believe?

7. What did the Tories seek to impress upon the minds of the people?

8. What advantage did America have in this struggle?

9. Where and how was the first blood shed in the Revolution?

10. What colony first declared independence?

11. Why do historians give the South but little credit for taking these first steps in the Revolution?

12. When was the battle of Lexington fought?

13. What effect did the battle of Lexington have upon the colonies?

14. What effect did this document have?

15. George Washington was commander in chief of the American army seven years, and eight years president of the United States. What warning did he leave to us in his farewell address?

16. Under the providence of God, two great organizations of women have been called into existence: The Daughters of the American Revolution and the United Daughters of the Confederacy. What great mission has been intrusted to their keeping?

Answers

1. The Whigs and Tories.

2. That England was engaged in a struggle for commercial if not national existence.

3. The Tories were in the majority and believed that the colonies could only be retained by force, that any measures were justified by the laws of self-preservation.

4. That the calamity could be averted more certainly by justice than arms. That the colonies would soon become too strong to be coerced, and if denied concessions now, would seek independence.

5. That coloniel courage and organization was only equal to riots.

6. That if the British soldiers could take possession of all the munitions of war in the thirteen colonies, it would end resistence to Great Britain.

7. That it would be necessary only to destroy the munitions of war in the colonies, break up their assemblies or legislatures, and revolt against England would be speedily crushed.

8. The Atlantic rolled between America and England's base of supplies.

9. In North Carolina in 1771; the royal Gov. Tryon undertook to force the collection of taxes together with exhorbitant fees. An armed force, calling themselves Regulars, resisted the King's troops; a battle was fought at Alamance, nine Regulars were killed. This was the first blood shed in the American Revolution.

10. May 20, 1775, thirteen months before the signing of the great Declaration of Independence, there was drawn up a document in Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, that was almost a model in wording and sentiment of the great charter of American independence. It was called the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

11. Because the South has had few historians. It has been said that "the South has been so busy making history, it has had no time to write it."

12. May 19, 1775. The British troops were going to Concord to take possession of supplies. The colonists met them on the way at Lexington, and defeated them in battle. This was four years after the battle of Alamance.

13. The reluctant colonies came into line with those more determined, and the next year the Continental Congress at Philadelphia proclaimed the Declaration of Independence.

14. It gave to this old world a momentum it will never lose.

15. "Against the insidious evils of foreign influence I conjure you to believe me, fellow citizens, the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake, since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government. Constantly keeping in view that 'tis folly in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another—that it must pay with a portion of its independence for whatever it may accept under that character. There can be no greater error than to expect or cal-

culate upon real favors from nation to nation. 'Tis an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard."

16. To teach the youth of our land the heroic efforts of the past to cherish its glorious heritage, and perpetuate the principles of constitutional republican liberty.

The Revolutionary War

1. After the Declaration of Independence, which was the greatest struggle of the new Republic?

1. To maintain its independence and frame its government.

2. What difficulty stood in the way of communicating with the British government?

2. The King refused to recognize any communication from the United States, and the States refused to receive intercourse as separate colonies.

3. Although the Declaration of Independence had been proclaimed July 4, 1776, how long was it before "Articles of Confederation" were agreed upon?

3. Not until 1777.

4. When ratified.

4. Not ratified or in force until after three years.

5. Why was the economic history of the war most difficult?

5. Because of the scarcity of supplies, there were no cloth or shoe factories or large tanneries in the colonies, and it was a slow progress to get cloth made by hand looms and shoes by cobblers.

6. What was the greatest anxiety of the military administration?

6. The lack of powder which they secured by boarding war vessels, smuggling and raided, and from the Southwestern Indians in Florida, which had been furnished to kill the settlers.

7. Where did they procure lead?

7. From a small mine in Wytheville, Virginia, and in default of it used household pewter, and everything small and hard was utilized.

8. When almost despairing, what gave the people renewed hopes?

8. The alliance with France, from whence they received clothing, shoes and blankets. That the whole army did not despair is a proof of brave devotion and honor.

9. With what other serious difficulty did the country contend?

9. The paper money; the States taking up slowly their quota of continental money raised, preferring to issue their own. This competition destroyed the value of both.

The needs of soldiers were often supplied from private fortunes with the hope that Congress would some day repay.

10. Tell of Washington's trials as commander of the army?

10. The people dreaded and abhorred a standing army, so troops were enlisted for short terms, the States drafting the militia, and defraying their expenses. As for the continentals, their terms were forever expiring at the most fatal moment. The militia would not endure discipline.

Of that era it was said, "These are the times that try men's souls."

11. How did Washington seek to control these difficulties?

11. He conferred with Congress; greater power was given to him on paper, and money bounties and land promised those who would enlist for three years.

12. What effect did this have?

12. This had little effect, and after all, it was the true patriots, without hope of reward, with George Washington's wonderful genius and the overruling power of the God of nations that triumphed.

"Lord God of hosts be with us yet
Least we forget, lest we forget."

A Georgia Day Program

1. Before the English Colony reached Jamestown in 1607 and before the Pilgrims landed in Massachusetts in 1620, the Spanish, French and English people began to make history in Georgia. Why is so little known of this era?

1. Because we have so few historians.

2. By whom was Georgia invaded in 1540?

2. Fernando De Soto. He landed at Tampa, Fla., 1539; reached Georgia 1540, crossed the Ocklockonee river, traversed the State to Silver Bluff below Augusta. Failing to find gold, his army marched to North Georgia, rested in the shadow of Yonah mountain, and on to what is now known as Rome, Georgia.

3. Where did he continue his march and how did it end?

3. To the Mississippi river, which he discovered, and in which he was buried. This occurred 67 years before the landing at Jamestown, and 80 years before the Pilgrims reached Plymouth.

4. A Frenchman planted the first Huguenot Colony in South Carolina in 1562, but he first traversed the coast of Georgia, observed its harbors and named its rivers; what was his name?

4. Captain John Ribault. Read First Vol. C. C. Jones' History Georgia, page 35.

5. What Englishman sailed on the Savannah river in 1585 whose journal and chart Oglethorpe used when he came to Georgia 148 years later?

5. Sir Walter Raleigh.

6. If any one present ever heard of the Mayflower, please state where that ship landed?

6. ?

7. Now give the names of the three ships that brought the first colonists to Jamestown?

7. The Discovery, the Goodspeed and Susan Constant.

8. What ship first brought Oglethorpe to Georgia, and for whom was it named?

8. The Anne, named for the Queen. Oglethorpe's mother had been one of the ladies of her court.

9. What two tribes of Indians inhabited Georgia when Oglethorpe landed?

9. The Creeks and the Cherokees.

10. Where did the Creeks live?

10. In South Georgia.

11. Why is it supposed that the whites gave this name to this tribe?

11. Because of the great number of creeks or branches running through the region in which they lived.

12. What was the Indian name of this tribe?

12. Muscogee.

13. What is the meaning of the Indian name Okefenokee?

13. Trembling earth.

14. Give the meaning of Tallulah?

14. Terrible.

15. Of Toccoa?

15. Beautiful.

16. Of Chattahoochee?

16. Chatta, a stone, hoche, flowered or marked.

17. Of Naeoochee?

17. Evening Star.

18. Of Yonah?

18. Bear.

19. A Georgia Indian invented the Cherokee alphabet; what was his name?

19. George Guess.

20. What was his Indian name, and how have scientists honored him?

20. His Indian name was Sequoyah. Scientists have named the great trees in California Sequoia in his honor.

21. What is the size of these trees?

21. From 300 to 400 feet high and from 25 to 30 feet in diameter.

If the Indian legends are told or read, of the names given in this program it adds greatly to the pleasure of the Chapter.

DIXIE

A jingle written for the Waycross schools for "Prosperity Week," December 1, 1916. Composed by Mrs. J. H. Redding, Regent Jonothan Bryan Chapter, D. A. R.

'Tis the North and the South, and the East and the West,
That makes this land that we love best.
Look away! Look away! Look away! Dixie Land!
In the North we strive 'gainst ice and snow,
In the South to make the cotton grow,
Look away! Look away! Look away! Dixie Land!

Chorus:

Then let us pull together, Hurrah! Hurrah!
In Dixie Land I'll take my stand,
To live and die an AMERICAN,
Hurrah! Hurrah! To live and die in Dixie.

In the East, the wide world is our guest,
In the West, our triumph all confess,
Look away! Look away! Look away! Dixie Land!
Our mountains grand, our waterfalls,
Our rivers great, teem full for all,
Look away! Look away! Look away! Dixie Land!

Chorus:

Then let us pull together, Hurrah! Hurran:
In Dixie Land I'll take my stand,
To live and die an American,
Hurrah! Hurrah! To live and die in Dixie.

The oppressed and grieved of other lands,
A home and welcome from our hands,
They find! They find! They find in Dixie Land!
Together let us cheer this world,
And make cold hearts grow warm and bold,
Look away! Look away! Look away! Dixie Land!

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